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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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WORLD ACTION ON SILVER

F. A. CUP FINAL

Manchester City Wins By 2 Goals To Nil

LONDON, April 28.

At Wembley, in the Football Association Cup Final, Manchester City won by 2 goals to 1. Portsmouth lead by one goal to 0 at half-time.—Reuter's Special.

1,200 POLICE FOR WEMBLY

Out To Track Down Sellers Of Forged Tickets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 28.

Twelvehundred police have been drafted for Wembley with special instructions to track down sellers of forged tickets of which it is understood thousands have been printed.

Hundred special trains are proceeding to London with fans from south and north.

Many spent the morning motor-coaching and seeing sights. Weather is dull and it has not been decided whether the King would be present.—

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Chelsea Beat Arsenal

LONDON, April 28.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Aston Villa 4, West Bromwich 4; Chelsea 2, Arsenal 2; Huddersfield 5, Blackburn 3; Leicester City 3, Birmingham 7; Liverpool vs. Manchester City (not played); Portsmouth vs. Middlesbrough (not played); Sheffield United 2, Derby County 0; Stoke 2, Newcastle 1; Sunderland 3, Everton 2; Tottenham 4, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Wolverhampton 2, Leeds 0.

SECOND DIVISION:—Bolton 5, Millwall 0; Bradford 3, Southampton 1; Brentford 5, Lincoln City 0; Burnley 1, Bury 2; Grimsby 7, Blackpool 0; Manchester United 1, Swansea 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Bradford City 2; Old Ham 7, Hull 0; Plymouth 1, Notts County 0; Preston 2, Fulham 0; Westham 1, Port Vale 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Bournemouth 1, Aldershot 2; Bristol Rovers 2, Newport 0; Cardiff 0, Luton 4; Charlton 4, Brighton 3; Coventry 9, Bristol City 0; Crystal Palace 4, Queens Park Rangers 1; Exeter 0, Northampton 2; Gillingham 3, Torquay 3; Reading 4, Clapton Orient 0; Southend 0, Norwich 0; Watford 4, Swindon 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—Accrington vs. Barrow (later); Barnsley 5, Crewe 2; Chesterfield 4, Carlisle 0; Darlington 0, Chester 4; Gateshead 2, Doncaster 4; Hartlepools 4, Rotherham 0; Mansfield 5, Newbrighton 2; Rochdale vs. Stockport (later); Tranmere 3, Halifax 2; Wrexham 4, Walsall 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division):—Aberdeen 2, Queens Park 2; Airdrieonians 1, Ayr 1; Clyde 3, Queen of South 1; Dundee 1, Hibernians 0; Falkirk 2, Kilmarnock 2; Hearts 2, St. Johnstone 1; Motherwell vs. Cowdenbeath (not played); Rangers 4, Hamilton 2; St. Mirren 1, Celtic 2; Third Lanark 3, Partick Thistle 1.—Reuter's Special.

Uncertified Films In Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, April 28.

The Chief Commissioner's Notification says "The Private Life of Henry the Eighth (Syn.)" and "The Bombay," produced by the United Artists' Corporation of America, are uncertified films in the Delhi Province.—A.P.

SEVERAL INJURED IN COMMUNAL CLASH

ARRAH, April 27.

A communal riot occurred at Bhabua resulting in injuries to several persons.

No deaths have been reported.

The Superintendent of Police has proceeded to the scene of occurrence.—United Press.

Lahore Resolution Bans Council-Entry

It Is Impossible To Gloss Over Authentic Records Says Mr. Nariman

Mr. K F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Howsoever much we may sympathise with the noble efforts of Dr. Ansari and his collegues to revive the political life in the country, according to their light, by the revival of the Swarajya Party, still we cannot agree with the position disclosed in the last statement viz., that old Swarajya Party was simply in abeyance for some years and the present attempt is only to revive it; though technically he is right, that there is no definite resolution of the Congress or of the old Swarajya Party formally dissolving that Party, nevertheless we cannot ignore or brush aside the Lahore Resolution the relevant part of it is as follows:—

FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

"As a preliminary step towards organising a campaign for Independence and in order to make the Congress policy as consistent as possible with the change of creed, this Congress resolves upon a complete Boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and Committees constituted by Government and calls upon Congressmen and others taking part in the National movement "to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections" and directs the present Congress members of the Legislatures and Committees to resign their seats." This was further endorsed by Working Committee on 30th and 31st July 1930 by following resolution:—

(2) ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATURES.

"In pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Lahore Congress, urging a complete boycott of the Central and Provincial legislatures, and in view of the necessity for the Nation's energy and attention being concentrated on the vigorous contiuance of the present mass movement, the Working Committee earnestly appeals to all Indians to abstain from standing as candidates or voting or otherwise participating, directly or indirectly, in the forthcoming elections to the legislatures.

"The Working Committee further calls upon all Congress organisations to take, within their respective areas, all legitimate steps including peaceful picketing wherever necessary and feasible, with a view to dissuading intending candidates from standing for or seeking election and the voters from voting."

MUTUALLY DESTRUCTIVE.

These resolutions automatically extinguished the old Swarajya Party and a separate resolution for dissolution was not deemed necessary. Council Boycott and Swarajya Party are mutually destructive and revival of the one must mean the extinction of the other. Unless these resolutions are revoked by the Congress at least the Assembly-entry item of the Swarajya Party cannot be considered or acted upon, as the duty is imposed upon all Congressmen "to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections."

MAHATMA & R. T. C.

Permission to Mahatma Gandhi to participate in R. T. C. as a Congress delegate, as per Karachi Resolution, cannot, by any, stretch of imagination be construed as a revocation of Lahore resolution; on the other hand, 1932 Working Committee resolution, whereby the campaign was re-started, may be construed more as re-assertion and re-iteration of the Lahore Council-boycott and Independence Resolution.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO GLASS OVER.

We may assure Dr. Ansari and all friends that there is neither any inclination to pre-judge nor any attempt to obstruct; on the other hand there is a sincere desire to respond to his appeal "to unite in a spirit of helpful cooperation to do our, duty to our Motherland." At the same time it is impossible to gloss over or ignore authentic records and recent resolutions.

IS IT KEEPING RING CLEAR?

Calcutta Workers Sympathy With Bombay

CALCUTTA, April 28.

A huge meeting of the labourers of Calcutta held at Albert Hall this evening with Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of All-India Trade Union Federation in the chair, adopted a resolution moved by Mr. K C Roy Choudhuri and seconded by Mr. Aftab Ali, an ex-Delegate to the International Labour Conference was adopted protesting against the action of the executive authorities of Bombay prohibiting the meetings, processions and group formation of the workers in connection with prosecution of the strike of the textile workers in violation of the promise of the Home Member to the Government of Bombay that the ring would be kept free to fight the issue."

This meeting further condemned the lathi charges and shooting on the strikers.—United Press.

WHERE YOU WILL SPEND YOUR EVENINGS?

VISIT

KHADI EXHIBITION

AT

VANITA VISHRAM GARDENS, Sandhurst Road

OPEN DAILY

28th April To 13th May

Saturdays and Sundays from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M.
Other days from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

COMBINE RECREATION WITH PATRONAGE

of

INDIA'S PREMIER INDUSTRY

BUY KHADI

and

HELP AFFLICTED BIHAR

Roosevelt And Monetisation

Attempt To Ward Off Remonetisation Legislation

Washington, April 28.

...While President Roosevelt has intimated that he is willing to have 30 p.c. of the nation's money backed by silver instead of 12 per cent. as at present, it is emphasised in the Whitehouse to-day that any programme of monetisation of silver from 30 to 70 ratio with gold depended on the international agreement.

World action on silver is his objective and, therefore, he is attempting to ward off mandatory remonetisation legislation.—Reuter.

WHILE GENEVA PUNDITS ARGUE!

King Of Italy Pricks Bubble And Makes Plea For Armed Forces

ROME, April 28.

Italy wants the longest possible period of peace but the greatest guarantee for peace is efficiency of the Italian armed forces declared the King inaugurating what probably is the last Chamber of Deputies amid the traditional gorgeous ceremonial surrounded by the Royal family. He declared that the Government was striving to augment the efficiency of forces which depends on cadres, materials and unity of command. Efforts must be made to improve the physique of the Italian youth and their preliminary training in order to raise the level of soldierly efficiency. War material must be renewed and overhauled while unity in command is fundamental. He declared that Italy led the way to new form Government which probably lead to changes in the constitutions of other countries.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The King referred to the impending changes in the Italian constitution for better discipline of country's economic forces. Italy was anxious to help the solution of the urgent European and world problems and resolved to hold up the good relations with the Vatican. He stressed the need of balancing the budget and affirmed Government's intention to adhere to the gold standard.

While awaiting the King's arrival Deputies sang Fascist songs. All including Sgr. Mussolini and the Senators were attired in Backshirts although the King was in full uniform of Field Marshall.

Bursts of enthusiasm greeted the King's reference to changes in the constitution and reorganisation of armed forces.—Reuter's Special.

MALAVIYAJI FOR PESHAWAR

BENARES, April 28.

It is understood from a telegram just received by the Benares Hindu University that Pundit Malaviyaji who is to arrive here to-day from Rawalpindi has gone to Peshawar. Thence he will proceeded to the Murree Hills.

The Pundit will stay at Murree Hills for 10 days before returning to Benares.—United Press.

MOUNTED POLICE IN DELHI STRIKE

Nine Pickets Receive Minor Injuries

WORKERS INSTIGATED BY OUTSIDERS, SAYS MILL SECRETARY

NEW DELHI, April 28.

At a meeting held yesterday, the workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills declared a general strike to commence from to-day and accordingly the strike began to-day. The strikers intend to continue the strike till May 31. They have also decided to make fitting demonstration on the "May Day."

THEIR DEMANDS.

Previous to their decision to launch a general strike, the labourers through the Delhi Labour Union represented to the Mill authorities certain grievances and put forward certain demands such as annual increment of wages, reduction of number of looms from four to one to be allotted to each man and restoration of wages prevalent in 1929.

The secretary of the Delhi Cloth Mills states:—

"The workers have been very carefully looked after. Their condition is better off than other labourers. If the workers have got any grievance they should approach the authorities through their own union of labourers."

"NOT GENUINE GRIEVANCES."

Interviewed by the "United Press," the Secretary of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills said:—

"Labourers have no genuine grievance. They are simply being instigated by outsiders who bear grudge against the Mill authorities. I hope the workers will resume work very soon."

FOR BLACK-LEGGING?

The Surveyor of Industries, Delhi Province, has written to the Secretary of the Delhi Mills that he has 20,000 unemployed men who are too willing to do work."

9 PICKETS INJURED.

Nine picketers received minor injuries this noon when they laid themselves flat on the ground to obstruct the loyal workers from entering the mills as a result of the attempt of the mounted police to disperse them.—United Press.

General Strike In Nagpur Mills On May 1

NAGPUR, April 28.

64 members of the Council of representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union, met this evening. After 3 hours' discussion they decided to launch a general strike in Nagpur mills, on May 1, at 6-30 a.m. as a protest against the wage-cuts and to secure recognition of the Union.

Mr. Ruiker presided. Several alternative proposals were turned down.—United Press.

HELP THE STRIKERS AND RELIEVE STARVATION

An Appeal To The Public

The following appeal has been issued by the Girni Kamgar Union and the Joint Strike Committee of Bombay:—

"You are aware that since 23rd inst. the textile workers of Bombay have resorted to General Strike. With the exception of four or five mills, all the rest of the working mills joined the Strike within the last four days, and a mass of at least 75,000 workers is on the street. The way in which the Strike made progress leaves no doubt whatsoever about the completion of the strike in a day or two.

"Why are these workers on strike? What are they fighting for? The reply is obvious. They are out to fight the most indefensible wage-cuts, the worsening of the general conditions of work and growing unemployment. They are out to assert their fundamental right of trade unionism and general activity.

"During the last three years the system of rationalisation and the closing down of a number of mills have been responsible for throwing out of employment not less than 70,000 workers in one industry alone. The monthly earnings of an average workers have suffered a cut anywhere between 41 and 50 per cent. This is due either to direct cut or to some indirect device. The right of organisation has been denied to them; since the recognition of the registered trade unions has been withdrawn. Thus, while their wages have decreased, rents and other expenses continued to be as heavier and in some cases have even increased. The systematic purging out of the union members from the mills has gone on, while other conditions have immensely worsened.

Liberally-minded citizens and the Press sympathise with the workers and justify their action.

But this is not enough, mere expression of sympathy is far too short of relieving the pangs of hunger and privation.

We have, therefore, to appeal to the public of Bombay and mofussil to contribute whatever they can to the just cause of the strikers.

Receipt-books have been duly printed and the friends of Labour will visit you at your doors. We are confident that the appeal will not be amiss with you."

Strike Situation In Delhi Mills

NEW DELHI, April 28.

The strike situation in the Delhi Cloth Mills remains unchanged. The labourers of the Birla Mills have presented certain demands to the management and threaten to go on strike if they are not met.—A.P.

TO CONSULT GANDHIJI

Rajen Babu And Bajaj Leave For Ranchi

PATNA, April 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj left to-day for Ranchi to meet Gandhiji in connection with some urgent matters connected with the relief work.—United Press.

GREETINGS TO CHILDREN OF WORLD

Sind Children In Role Of Khadi Advocates

KARACHI, April 28.

Children whose ages varied from 8 to 10 years, coming on the platform and proposing and seconding each other's resolutions and appealing to the audience to encourage Swadeshi and do away with capitalism, provided a picturesque touch at a meeting of All-Sind Children's second gathering this evening, when more than 1,500 children hailing from all parts of Sind, representing all communities collected.

Another resolution was passed conveying good wishes to children all over the world. Prior to the meeting the children marched in huge procession through the principal streets of Karachi, singing national songs.

YOUTH HACKED TO DEATH

Sequel To Scuffle In Father-in-Law's House

SUKKUR, April 28

Report of a Moslem who travelled all the way from his village to see his wife in her father's house and met with a tragic end there has reached here from Joshi.

It is stated that the deceased who was bent upon taking away his wife to his house met with stubborn refusal from his father-in-law

An altercation ensued which took an ugly turn. The enraged father-in-law and his kith and kin backed the son-in-law to death.

The police have effected a number of arrests.—(United Press).

HALF-DAY STRIKE IN KARACHI

Federation's Sympathy With Bombay Workers

KARACHI, April 28.

The situation arising out of the strike of the Bombay textile workers was considered by the Karachi Labour Federation last night when after prolonged discussions, the Federation resolved to observe a half-day strike on 1st May to express sympathy with the Bombay strikers.—A.P.

Miss Indu Nehru To Interview Father

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Miss Indu Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here this morning from Bombay to interview her father at Alipore Central Jail.—United Press.

OVER 120 PERSONS ARRESTED

Police Raid Satta Gulley

The Princess Street Police raided the Motishaw Chawl Gully, known as Satta Gully at 10 p.m on Saturday night and arrested over 120 persons who were found there, for alleged gambling.

Among those arrested was Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" who was passing along the lane at the time of the raid.

Mr. Horniman was later released on a bail of Rs. 500.

It will be recalled that Mr. B. G. Horniman has been carrying on a consistent propaganda against "Sutta" Khel in the columns of the "Bombay Sentinel."

STOP PRESS

On Page ?

Coming Soon

AT

IMPERIAL

Ajanta's

MIGHTY GLORIOUS THRILLING PICTURE.

Shane-Khuda

Shane-Khuda

Directed by

M. Bhavnani

The pageant and splendour of the fairy land brought back to life in the most enchanting and spectacular scenes combined with beautiful acting and superb settings make it t outstanding picture of the year.

BRAHMIN CONVICTED

Gets 3 Years R. I. For Cheating

NAGPUR, April 27.

Ramchandra, a Brahmin was yesterday sentenced by Mr. A. H. R.zwi Magistrate 1st class Nagpur to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating. It is alleged that the accused represented a Kharwar girl to belong the Oswal community and induced a Marwari from Rajnandaon to marry her on payment of Rs. 400 or so.—United Press.

THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW

To Reappear As Monthly From July

The Manager, "The Hindustan Review", Patna, writes:—

From July next, it is proposed to re-convert the "Hindustan Review", into a monthly, as it was used to be till some time back. Arrangements have been made with the "United Press", Ltd., of Patna to bring out the new series of the "Review". The editorial policy and control will continue, as heretofore, in the hands of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, it is hoped that the proposed reorganisation of the "Hindustan Review", with its high literary and political tradition, will appeal not only to its numerous old readers, but also to a large circle of new readers both in India and abroad.

The "Hindustan Review" has always had the privilege of securing the appreciation of a large reading public since 1900, when it was started by Mr. Sinha, who is still its editor and proprietor; and in its new form it looks forward to continue to serve public interests as faithfully as in the past.

BARODA TO HAVE RADIO STATION

BARODA, April 27

Baroda will soon have a radio broadcasting station for receivint programmes to the advantage of the listeners-in of the city and the state.

It is also proposed to utilise the radio for the rural education in the districts.—United Press.

LUNATICS FIGURE AS WITNESSES

RANGOON, April 28.

Five lunatics belonging to the Mental Hospital appeared as witnesses before the sub-divisional magistrate in connection with the alleged killing of two other inmates of the hospital by a person who is believed to be suffering from epileptic fits.—A. P.

MOSQUE MUTWALLI FINED Rs. 20

NAGPUR, April 27.

The first case under the Wakf Act in Nagpur has been recently decided by Khan Sahib F K. Khan, City Magistrate, Nagpur Ibrahim Patel the Mutwalli of Jumma Darwaja Mosque and in possession of Wakf villages against whom the Nagpur Wakf Committee had filed a complaint under section 10 of the Act has been fined Rs. 20.—United Press.

TO-NIGHT **THIS WEEK**

RADHA FILM Co.'s

NAGAN

TALKING URDU DRAMA

ANWARI, CHANDA & NIMBALKAR

Director:—JYOTISH BANERJI,
Cameraman:—D. G. GUNE.

Full of Love, Suspense, Vengeance & Thrills.

A Rare Treat

PRABHAT TALKIES Grant Road Tram Terminus

Your favourite star of the old silent screen

"Master VITHAL"

will tell you a forceful tale

in

SARASWATI CINETONE'S

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

Watch The Date and Theatre

Saraswati's
BHAKTA PRALHAD
awaiting release at Minerva Theatre

Prabhat's Next Super
AMRIT MANTHAN
under production

Distributors:—FAMOUS PICTURES. Lamington Road, BOMBAY

The name and the fame of the picture have drawn hundreds of families to West End.

UNANIMOUS OPINION

UNIVERSAL APPEAL

UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION

Time To-day
2-30
5-15
8-0
&
10-45

Cast: Mrs. DURGABAI KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, INDUBALA MUKHTAR TEMBE, K. DEY,

SEETA

EAST INDIA FILM Company's most extraordinarily gorgeous mythological production

Directed by **DEBAKI BOSE**

WEST-END TALKIES

The Sure Cure for Low Spirits

at

KOHINOOR CINEMA
(DADAR.)

—The favourite Theatre of Bombay Suburbites—

The Frozen-Faced Comedian
and
The Long Nosed Buffoon

BUSTER KEATON
and
JIMMY DURANTE
in

WHAT! NO BEER!!

— M.G.M. Picture —

A complete dose to wash off wrinkles on your face

To-day and During This Week
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays

KING KONG on its Way

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

Third Triumphant Week

PREM PARIKSHA

ITS AN EASTERN ART PRODUCTION

Featuring:—
JADDANBAI—MEHTAB KUMARI—MR. D. MANEK MR. BABURAO & Ors.

Story Depicting
LOVE & JEALOUSY—VIRTUE & VICE
SUSPICION & SACRIFICE, ETC.

See To-night with your Family

Time As Usual.)

Krishna Cinema

New Charni Road.)

COMING SHORTLY

"KHAKH-KA-PUTLA"

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM

11, CONNAUCHT ROAD, POONA

25 BREEDS 25 PRICE LIST FREE

THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR

WITH THE NOTED STARS OF INDIAN CINEDOM.....

Kolhapur Cinetone's

AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI
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AKASHWANI
AKASHWANI

Music Director:
GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR

Photographer
V. B. JOSHI.

Recordists
WALAWALKAR
and
MODAK

IT IS
Coming

AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

Our next Attraction
(1) KRANTIKARAK
(2) CHANDRASENA

Featuring:— LEELA and VINAYAK.

INDIA'S 1st CARTOON
"BAKAM BHAT"
(of Kolhapur Cinetone Production)
Picturized by the Skilled
Artist of Kolhapur
Mr. JADHAV
It is also Coming.

Running This Week!

MUSIC AND THRILLS IN

Madan's Magnificent Urdoo Drama

Turki-Sher

Featuring:

Miss ROSE, Miss RAJKUMARI, ABDULLA KABULI, KERAWALA, etc.

AT

GLOBE-TALKIES
Sandhurst Road

Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45

Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 o'clock

COMING:—

Miss SHYAMA ZUTSHI IN "NAI-ROSHNI"

THE LAST AND THE ONLY WEEK

when you can see and hear the Musical masterpiece

In 6th WEEK

NEW THEATRES Ltd. (CALCUTTA'S)

Chandidas

Featuring

UMASHASHIDEVI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB, ANWARI, SIDIQUE

Director:
NITIN BOSE

Hindi Version: AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI

AT

MINERVA TALKIES
Lamington Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Some capable men to keep stock and push sale of Abbas Tea (packed and loose) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. All correspondence should be in English. For particulars apply to Abbas Tea Co., Post Box No. 2014, Calcutta. (8256).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Decent airy rooms with Electric Lights for Hindoos only. Rent Rs. 23 and Rs. 21 at 238, Thakordwar Road.

44. MEDICAL.

Kesh Kala Hair Lotion, though not a Hair Dye, still it never fails to turn white or grey Hair to its original black colour. Perry, Popular, Bombay. (2309).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans arranged on Personal Security to parties with permanent jobs either in Government or Commercial offices. Apply Box No. 2214, "Bombay Chronicle".

MR. P. TANDON WARNS SANATANISTS

Says Their Behaviour Is Against Spirit Of Sanatan Dharma

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, in the course of a press statement condemns the violence of Sanatanists against Mahatma Gandhi.

"Let them take warning. Hooliganism will react upon them and expose them to contempt and ridicule," said Mr. Tandon.

"I am shocked at the Sanatanists' behaviour, which is against the spirit and culture of Sanatan Dharam.' This was the remark made by Mr. Gopalswarup Bhargava, President of the local Sanatan Dharam Sabha in connection with the recent action of the Sanatanists against Mahatma Gandhi at Jashidi.—United Press.

AUCTION SALES

VORA & Co.'s SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Cottage Piano, Tilting suits, Wardrobes, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, Drawing room sofa cabinet. Harmonium, Ice Box. A. C. Fans, and also few pieces very rich Persian Hall carpets of various size and designs, etc.

VORA & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A NEWLY BUILT BUNGALOW AT KHAR.

AUCTION SALE OF A IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH ROAD, KHAR.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Divecha & Thakore, Attorneys for Dr. Shivshanker Ramchandra Soneji and another and on account and at the risk of Bai Amtoollabai the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th April 1933 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable Property this day (Sunday) the 29th April 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land with bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at 14th Road, Khar, (Danda), Bombay bearing plot No. 410 of Suburban (Khar) Scheme No. VII containing 800 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under F Ward No. 410.

GANDHI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Latest Commercial News

Liquidation & Foreign Selling In N. Y. Cotton

LONDON SILVER STRONG BUT GOLD EASY

Chicago Wheat Steady And Argentine Linseed Firm

FURTHER RISE IN RUBBER PRICE

BOMBAY, April 28.

On Saturday, the sterling–dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates marked a sligh.ly rising tendency.

WEEK-END LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton market opened steady with the return of confidence and a further rise in prices was witnessed. But some week-end liquidation and speculative selling caused a decline. The market finally closed with a decline of 2 points.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STRONG

London gold was slightly easy but silver was strong.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED FIRM

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet but Chicago wheat was steady on account of improved buying. Argentine linseed was very firm.

FURTHER RISE IN RUBBER.

Rubber prices witnessed a further rise to–day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE INACTIVE

London Stock Exchange continued inactive while giltedged securities also lacked enterprise.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, April 28

Previous closing rate	11.27
To-day's opening rate	11.35
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	11.25
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, April 28

Previous closing rate	5.61
To-day's opening rate	5.66
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	5.66
Difference	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 28

With the return of confidence, market developed a steadier tendency and yesterday's improvement was further followed by another steady rise influenced by favourable conditions in dry goods and good industrial reports, however at the higher level, buying became less aggressive although the advance was well maintained backed by the recovery of other commodity markets.

Trading in October commenced at 11.35 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing. The strength of the market was chiefly due to favourable Liverpool advices which induced speculative buying and covering with prices gradually rising to 11.37. The session settled into a narrow groove but the undertone continued steady. But with the appearance of some week-end liquidation and speculative selling, prices began to lose ground partially and touched 11.31 when further liquidation and some foreign selling forced it down to 11.25 at the close.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 28

The following were the opening rangs

May — 11.04/11.04
July — 11.19/11.17
October (11.05) 11.36/11.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5 63) 5.71
American May)5.64) 5.72
Egyptian July (7.87) 7.97
Egyptian July (7.89) 7.99

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 28 10-45 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 191 as the New York futures opened 8 up. Later the rate improved to Rs. 191-8 with New York futures 12 up but finally closed at Rs. 190 as the New York closing futures were 2 down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 28

Local silver opened steadier at Rs 52/10, 58/7 and 52/12 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. Prices early improved on better advices from New York which induced fairly extensive buying and covering while later better cables from London gave further strength to prices which closed at Rs 52-12, 58/10, 53/0

Gold opened at Rs. 33/9/3, 33/9/3 and 33/9/9 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. There was not much doing although a steady undertone was maintained throughout. After some slight fluctuations the market finally closed at opening rates at Rs. 33/9/3, 33/9/3, 33/9/9 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 21-3-6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 28

Previous closing	5.14
To-day's opening	5.14 1/2
To-day's closing	5.15 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 28

Previous closing	5.13 11/16
To-day's opening	5.14 1/4
To-day's closing	5.14 7/16
Difference	+.00 3/1

FRANC RATE.

London, April 28

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	J 77.34
To-day's closing	77.40
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 28

London exchanges opened fairly steady with sterling dollar at 5.14-1/4 and remained quiet in narrow fluctuations but subsequently slight improved to 5.14-1/2 and closed at 5.14 7/16.

Franc opened at 77.34 and appreciated to 77.40 but there was further improvement thereafter, but it closed at 77.40

LONDON SILVER

London, April 28

The market was quietly steady

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Spot	18 3/4d.	19 1/16d
Forward	18 13/16d	19 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 28

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-11	£6-15-9

BULLION

London, April 28

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-11) £6-15-9
Silver (18 3/4d) 19 1/8d

DISCOUNTS

London, April 28

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 28

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 7/8)	5.82 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.75)	38.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 5/8)	0.96 5/8
London on Milan (59.93)	60.06
London on Shanghai (1-3 3/8)	1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16)	1-2 3/16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 28

Wheat	13,161 cwts.
Linseed	15,197 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	181 cwts.
Gingellyseed	572 cwts.
Poppyseed	34 cwts.
Groundnuts	23,216 cwts.
Castorseed	7,142 cwts.
Rice	44,936 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,258 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,415 cwts.
Gram	4,320 cwts.
Jowar	1,222 cwts.
Bajree	2,204 cwts.
Coal	1,045 tons.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 28

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 5l-5/8 and October at 54. Business was rather quiet with practically nothing doing in the absence of speculative enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 77-1/8 and July at 77 i.e. about 3/8 cents higher than the previous closing. Business was fairly good on improved enquiry and commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 28

Chicago oats also opened steadier at 27-7/8 for May and 28-3/8 for July. Very little business was done.

Rye commenced trading in May at 43-7/8 but here too transactions were of little importance.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 28

Argentine linseed opened steady and prices moved up on fairly good buying and covering with May option closing at 13.18

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 27

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m in the London market:–

METALS

Tin (£238 1/8) closed
Lead (£11 3/8) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/32) 6 1/8 paid and buyers
April-June (6 1/8) 6 1/4 paid and value.

JUTE

Crop April-May (£15 5/8) £15 5/8 paid and sellers
Dundee May (18) unquoted
Lightning May (16 3/4) unquoted

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 13/16) £10 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 9/16) £9 5/8 sellers

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 27

May	13.10+27
June	13.30+30

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27

May 0.76 3/4 +01c
July 0.76 5/8 +7/8c
September 0 77 3/4+1c.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, April 2

Gold valued at Rs. 76,68,606 was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week. The P and O. mail steamer "Narkunda," which sailed on Saturday, carried bar gold worth Rs. 76,68,606, out of which, the yellow metal worth Rs. 13,63,816 was for London, option Paris and New York; gold worth Rs. 5,28,553 for Amsterdam, option London, Paris and New York; Rs. 4,50,090 for Paris, option London, option New York; Rs. 15,21,692 for London, option New York, Paris and Amsterdam, and the rest for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,80,41,88,516.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 123 at Cross Rate 5.14

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 189/12—Liverpool May 5.71 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 191—Liverpool July 5.73 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 189/12—New York May 11.00 Rs. 48 at Cross Rate 5 14

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 191—New York July 11.11 Rs. 49 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.14

DELIBERATE MURDER, NOT SUICIDE?

JUBBULPORE, April 28.

The find of the decapitated and otherwise dismembered body of a girl about 20 years old by the side of the railway track near Sleemanabad railway station, a few miles out of Jubbulpore, is being investigated by the police of the Jubbulpore district.

The fact that the body was stripped of all ornaments, and the mutilated condition of the body disposes of the probability of suicidal or accidental death, and poins to a deliberate murder with robbery as the motive.—United Press

GERMAN LOANS STRONG ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

DUNLOPS DECLARE 8 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Further Attraction In Rubber Shares

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 28

On the Stock Exchange, German loans strengthened considerably as a result of the British Government's protest against moratorium on Dawes Young loans. Among Industrials Dunlops were a strong feature, following excellent annual report and doubling dividend to 8 per cent. Rubber shares attracted furthtr attention. Otherwise business was limited.

In Commodities, rubber staged a sensational advance during early dealings owing to the confidence in the imminence of restriction but profit–taking developed later, causing prices to close at overnight levels.

The Money Market during the week experience a fairly active enquiry but discounts were quiet and uninteresting.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 28

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet but there were some good features. Giltedgeds were inactive. Rubber shares were very steady. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 7/8) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 16 1/2) dol 16 5/8
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (28-10 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth New Ord (96-3) 96-4 1/2
Swedish Match (10-0) 9-10 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-9) 50-6
University Ordinary (22-4 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Ford Motors (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-7 1/2) 126-9
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-6) 17-3
Distillers (91-9) 91-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (12-7 1/2) 12-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-3) 52-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 11-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (28) 28 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 25/26th April	23,186
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,795,744
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,838,391
Decrease	—42,647

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 28

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 5/8) £78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian stock 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) £112 5/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-4 1/2) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-2 1/2) 33-5

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18-9) £18-10 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (44-3) 44-3
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-0
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (91-9) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (9-3 9-3
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 28

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges

General Motors (dol 37 7/8) dol 37 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 3/8) dol 16 1/4
U P Steel Common (dol 49 7/8) dol 50
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 27.

Broach A-May Op. 189 1/4; Highest 189 1/2; Lowest 187 1/2; Closing 188 1/4
Broach J-Aug Op. 190 1/4; Highest 190 1/2; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing 189 1/2
Oomra May Op 166; Highest 166 1/4; Lowest 165; Closing 165.
Oomra July Op. 165 3/4; Highest 165 3/4; Lowest 164 1/2; Closing 164 1/2.
Bengal May Op 123 3/4; Highest 124 1/2; Lowest 123 1/2; Closing 123 1/2.
Bengal July Op. 125 3/4; Highest 126 1/2; Lowest 125 1/2; Closing 125 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-August Rs. 12

INDIANS IN KABUL JAIL

Facilities To Conduct Defence Urged

A well–attended public meeting was held on the Chowpatty Sands on Saturday evening. Sirdar Jamiat Sing presiding, when a resolution was passed protesting against the treatment meted out to Messrs. Gurmukh Singh and Futhi Singh, undertrial prisoners in Kabul Jail and demanding full facilities for conducting the defence, including the permission for allowing an Indian counsel be given to the prisoners by the Afghan Government.

PATHAN FINED Rs. 100

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 27.

Goolam Mahomed Fatteh Khan, a Pathan of Bombay, was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Thursday for receiving a gold watch valued at Rs. 150 knowing that it was a stolen property, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' hard labour. The watch, which was pledged with a Marwari for Rs. 24, was traced in Bombay.

The Magistrate, however, acquitted Goolam Mahomed of the charge of house-breaking and theft of ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 439 from the house of one Damodar Bhat at Ghatkopar on the night of January 13 last

BR. COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION

Appeal To Use Empire Cotton

LONDON, April 28.

An appeal to use empire cotton was contained in the annual report of he British Cotton Growing Association, which says it will be a great advantage to Empire cause if spinners when purchasing cotton would inspect samples of empire cotton of which there are ample supplies of various grades and staple suitable to almost every section in Lancashire.

The report mentions that Uganda export of lint cotton totalled 294,829 bales exceeding any previous export by over 87,000 bales. The area, increased by 24 per cent and crop production by 42 per cent. India took the major portion, United Kingdom was a bigger buyer in 1933 than years past and Japan was the third.—Reuter.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE

5 Points Of Order At Merchants' Chamber Meeting

DISCUSSION OF QUESTION POSTPONED

In anticipation of the consideration of the widening of the franchise of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and of lowering the admission fee of the members, there was a record attendance at the first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Saturday afternoon.

No less than five points of order aimed at clarifying the issues and the legality of the proceedings were raised; while Mr. Tairsee tabled a series of amendments to the original resolution, passed on 20th June last by the Committee, appointed to consider Mr. A.D. Shroff's proposals regarding the franchise.

The consideration of the resolution and amendments was, however, adjourned to the first half of June next.

The resolution referred to the inclusion of members of all commercial associations, affiliated to the Chamber as electors for the constituency and to amendment of the Chamber's electoral rules accordingly. The resolution recommended that the principle be applied to the Electoral Rules of the Bombay Legislative Council also, and requested the Executive Committee to give effect to the resolution before the next elections for the Assembly and the Councils are held.

SJT. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment advocated the convening of a conference of all the commercial interests, whether affiliated to the Chamber or not, before requesting the Government to make necessary amendments before the next elections to consider the ways and means of giving effect to the new principle advocated in the resolution, and to prepare a scheme for a fully representative commercial constituency with agreed electoral rules.

Mr. Vithaldas supported the amendment.

MARCH WITH DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Tairsee in moving the amendment said that in these days of Democracy, it must not be said that the Indian Merchants' Chamber was against a wider franchise in the Chamber itself.

At this stage the President gave the ruling for the points of order raised on the resolution.

One point of order related to the matter as to whether the proposed changes were such as "constituted such a change in the fundamental organisation as to make the proposition a constitutional change in the rules and regulations" of the Chamber.

The President ruled that it involved such a change, and added, in relation to the two other points of order, that "what we cannot directly do, cannot be done indirectly," and that under the rule, the change will require 75 per cent. majority vote; but that "inasmuch as the present resolution does not seek to make any change in the Rule, there is no occasion for me to rule as to the validity of procedure or of the majority required."

The resolution was, therefore, in order and discussion proceeded.

"NEW CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP"

Another point of order related to the elucidation whether "for the limited purpose of including in the Electorate" new members to vote for the elections to the Assembly and the local Councils, and for no other elections from this body nor for rights and privileges of the Chamber," the proposal did not create a new class of membership "with restricted rights and privileges," which, therefore, implied a complete transformation of the Chamber's organisation and membership.

The President ruled that it did not create a new class of membership as the membership was special, being omitted for the purpose of legislature elections.

Regarding the next point of order, namely, as to whether the absence of any provision regarding the fees charged for limited purposes did not affect the rules of membership "directly or indirectly," and as such, required 75 per cent. majority for the change. The President ruled that it "affected the rules intimately."

VALIDITY OF RESOLUTION.

Regarding the last point of order relating to the legality and validity of the resolution in view of the Council Boycott of 25th June, 1930, that still remained in force, the President ruled that "it may not be politic or rational to address Government on the lines sketched in the resolution while the old resolution stands," but it did not make the resolution "ultra vires."

Mr. Thakkar moved the motion for adjournment to June 9th or about, which was passed by a large majority.

The report of the work of the Chamber was then read by the Secretary.

Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi, in his speech, supporting the adoption of the report, referred to the question of diversion of the Bombay trade and to the efforts of the Chamber in prevailing on the Government to make efforts to check the diversion of trade. The abolition of the town duty on cotton was, therefore, a matter for congratulation to the Committee of the Chamber.

The speaker referred to the seriousness of the unemployment problem, especially of educated youths, in the Presidency. The mushroom growth of insurance companies in India, started on unsound and inefficient lines was also a matter for concern..

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED

Accused Ordered To Be Released On Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 27.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, the additional Sessions Judge, Thana, allowed to-day a revision application filed by Mr. V. M. Kurulkar, Advocate, on behalf of Raghunath Kana against the order of the City Magistrate, Bandra, declining to release him (applicant) on bail on the ground that it was likely that he would tamper with the prosecution evidence.

The additional Sessions Judge, however, ordered that the applicant be released on executing a bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnishing one surety for the like amount.

It was stated that Raghunath Kana was arrested by the Andheri police on April 8 last on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to Sukur Narayan of Charkhop the previous night. Accused was released on a bail of Rs. 200. But when Sukur Narayan, who had his elbow broken, succumbed to the injuries sustained by him in the K. E. M Hospital nine days later, Raghunath was re-arrested the following day (April 17) by the Andheri police on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was remanded to custody by the Bandra City Magistrate, who declined to let him out on bail.

Swaruprani's Condition Unchanged

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The condition of Mrs. Motilal Nehru remains unchanged. She is not having fever. Uptil now she has been given four deep X-ray exposures.

She together with Mrs. Kamala Nehru interview Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in Alipore Central Jail a couple of days ago.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is slightly indisposed.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH AIR-WOMAN'S RECORD

PARIS, April 28.

Maryse Hilz, French air-woman lowered her feminine record of Saigon to Paris flight, covering the distance in five days ten hours and 40 minutes.—Reuter.

BIHAR SOCIALISTS & SOCIALIST CONGRESSMEN

PATNA, April 28.

It is reliably understood that the Bihar Socialist Party has invited the Socialist Congressmen from all over the country to an All-India Socialist Conference to be held on May 17 in Patna with a view to draft united prosals to be placed before the A.I.C.C. and consider plans for furthering the Socialist cause.—United Press.

SIMON'S STATEMENT ON CHINA

LONDON, April 28.

Sir J. Simon will be making a full statement in the Commons on Monday on Japan's "Hands Off China" announcement. He will submit a draft report to Ambassador Lindley of the interview with Mr. Hirota, also the document was handed to Ambassador Lindley a few hours after the United States Ambassador received the official declaration

In certain respects the communication to the United States differs from the original declaration to the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman. There is no indication in London of any further move by Britain.—Reuter.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol	29
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. PA	23
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	59
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c Pfd.	56
Colsolidated Gas	36
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg	53
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	34 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	29
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Union Pacific R. R.	129
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	41
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B.	71
Dupont	95
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Montgomery Ward	30
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	79
Kelvinator	19
Bethelehem Steel	42
United States Steel	50
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 7/8
Acaconda Copper Mining	16 1/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	37 5/8
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	36
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	16 1/4
Plymouth Oil	13
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	31
Sun Life of Canada	470
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am.	32
Alaska Juneau	20
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	36
Eaton Mfg.	20
Philips Petrol	19
Allis Chalmers	19
Goodrich Rubber	16

LONDON PRODUCE,

London, April 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 21/9

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

SEEDS.

London, April 27.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-12-6

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £10 0-0.

Linseed La Plata, c. .f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £11-17-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 27.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £19/3

Linseed Oils Naked London, per ton May/Aug. sellers £19/6

LONDON RUBBERS

London, April 26

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb., sellers £6-5/32

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, April 27.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	78-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London April 27

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	238

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 27.

Silver.—Quietly steady.

Spot	18.3/4
Forward	18.13/16

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 28.

T. T. London.—

Previous closing	1.3 1/4
To-day's opening	1.3 3/8
To-day's closing	1.3 7/16

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay April 28

As anticipated the New York cotton futures market ruled very steady on Friday on cessation of long liquidation and some buying on a reaction theory. There was a marked absence of Southern selling and the general feeling was in favour of a temporary rally. It is now believed that Bankhead bill has failed to control acreage and the area under cotton cultivation is likely to increase. The favourable weather over the U. S. Coton Belt is helping rapid planting and the crop is doing well. Generally at this of the year there is less desire to buy cotton as operators are inclined to await prospects of the coming crop. Recent decline in raw cotton prices has unsettled cloth markets and there is utter absence of any mand although mills are reported buying cotton at low rates.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day on Friday at a decline of three points with October delivery 11.05. There was some scattered long liquidation at the opening but the offerings were well absorbed by trade interests. Later on there was some speculative buying in anticipation of a reaction and in the absence of Southern selling prices recorded a rise of 25 points from the opening level. The undertone of the market was good and prices closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 27 points for near months and 18 to 19 points for other positions. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 25 points to 11.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 22 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 22 points to 11. 20c per lb.

TRADING MARKET

Recent heavy long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market but in the absence of any bullish development it will be difficult to attract new buyers. The crop is progressing satisfactorily and demand for cloth continues poor to maintain prices. Although the technical situation of cotton is healthy we do not see any reason for any sustained improvement and prefer to have a trading interests, buying on declines and securing profits on strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest (2-56 p.m.) ..... 11.30+.22

N. Y. October lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 11.05—.03

Liverpool October highest (4-15 p.m.) ..... 5.62—.04

Liverpool October lowest 10-15 a.m.) ..... 5.56—.10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady. Trade calling freely. Likely to advance temporarily.

New York.—Trade and European buying. Selling less aggressive.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liquidation appears over, substantial demand from mills.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

After further heavy liquidation market acts sold out with technical position much improved South stopped selling entirely on decline, but dry goods situation poor.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Liquidation about over; speculators buying for reaction; better undertone.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to liquidation New York and fall Silver; expect some recovery.

Liverpool:—Decline owing to disappointing advices from New York owing to disappointed hopes of Bulls. Weather is favourable for planting: the opinion seems growing that acreage will be increased: Our opinion is that market may be further depressed

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27

May 1934	11.00+.27
July 1934	11.11+.19
October 1934	11.27+.19
December 1934	11.39+.20
January 1935	11.45+.21
March 1935	11.54+.18
Middling Spot	11.15+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May 1934	10.92+.21
July 1934	11.10+.22
October 1934	11.24+.19
Middling Spot	11.20+.22

NEW YORK.

New York, April 27.

New York 10-24 a.m.—

May 1934	——
July 1934	10.98
October 1934	11.14

New York Noon Call—

May 1934	——
July 1934	11.02
October 1934	11.17

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 28.

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Apr-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July-August.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Sept-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 April/15 May
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 June-July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 260 3/4
Banks selling T T 258 3/4
Banks buying T T 257 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/4
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 86 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.14 1/4 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 28th inst.
London/Paris 77.31 27th inst.
London/Belgium 21.83 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.75 27th inst.
London/Italy 60.00 27th inst.
London/Berlin 12.97 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th inst.
London/New York 5.13 3/8 27th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.54 1/2 27th inst.
Java/London 7.51 1/4 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-15-7 26th inst. £6-15-11 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 26th inst. 18 3/4 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 13/16 26th inst. 18 13/16 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43.00 26th inst. 43.55 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 26th inst. 15/16 p.c. 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 26th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 27th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York April 27.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1934		5.66—05
May 1934		5.66—05
June 1934		5.67—04
July 1934	5.62	5.68—04
August 1934		5.65—04
September 1934		5.64—04
October 1934	5.55	5.61—05
November 1934		5.59—06
December 1934		5.59—06
January 1935		5.59—06
February 1935		5.59—06
March 1935		5.60—05
April 1935		5.59—06
Middling Spot		5.88—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	7.94
July 1934	7.96
October 1934	7.94
November 1934	7.94
December 1934	7.91
January 1935	7.91
F. G. F. Spot	8.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

BROACH :—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.47
Fine (Good Staple)	4.62
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.77

OOMRA :—

Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.42
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.57
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.72

BENGAL :—

Good	3.25
Fine	3.35
Superfine	3.45

SCINDE :—

Good	3.35
Fine	3.45
Superfine	3.55

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 27

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.97
Amsterdam	7.54-1/2
Brussels	21.84
Madrid	36.32
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.75-1/2
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.56

T. T. London on New York Closing rate 5.13 11/12

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTIONS

Liverpool, April 27.

On the last Liverpool Wool Auctions day 23,500 bales were offered out of which 11,500 bales were withdrawn. The market closed quiet but unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 28.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York cotton prices. There was some long liquidation at the opening which resulted in a further decline of two points and October delivery reached the lowest level of the day 5.56d. Scattered hedge selling and liquidation met with scale down buying Later on there was good trade calling and local short covering and the market displayed good undertone. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 9 points at 5.88d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.48, July 4.49 and October 4.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly active with some demand for Sakel cotton Sakels futures closed at a rise of three to six points and spot cotton prices closed 4 points lower at 8.07d. per lb. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a decline of three to four points with spot cotton 14 points down at 8.26d. per lb.

SHARP RALLY

Messrs M. and B. Stern state: As stated yesterday the improvement in the technical position was responsible for the scarcity of rontracts resulting in a sharp reaction. It was also reported that farmers representatives are likely to join the inflation advocates for raising the domestic price of gold in order to maintain commodity prices. Although Stock Exchange continues irregular with a small turnover pending the disposal of the Control Bill, wheat, silver, sugar and linseed were steady with moderate advances.

Last year prior to the abandonment of the gold standard by America on a total available supply of about 26 million bales of American cotton the average price was around 6 cents per lb. on a Sterling/Dollar cross-rate about 3.40. To-day with an expected carry-over of about 10 million bales and the new crop an unknown quantity the paper dollar price of 11 cents, equivalent to about 7 cents on the gold dollar at present exchange seems to be a reasonable and attractive level.

It is also very unlikely that the Administration who have spent vast amounts for the sole purpose of raising commodity prices will permit any further material decline.

Until the Administration's attitude on several legislative measures is clearer small setbacks are possible but we believe prices are now near the bottom and we continue to recommend purchases.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 28.

The local silver market opened quiet at Rs 58/9 for May delivery and prices improved to Rs. 58/11 on improved demand influenced by better Shanghai advices. The undertone of the market was good and operators are not in favour of short sales after the recent decline. Gold market was quiet with free offerings. The turnover of business has decreased and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range:—

Ready silver	52	11	0
May settlement	58	11	0
June settlement	53	1	0
Ready gold	33	9	6
May settlement	33	9	3
June settlement	33	9	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 27.

Spot silver 43+1/2c.
May delivery 43.57+.57c.
July delivery 43.80+.55c.
Tone:—Steady.

NATIONAL CITY BANK

Holders of stocks of the National City Bank have been informed that total earnings during the first quarter of the year from all sources have been dollars 45,00,000.

Deposits have risen by dollars 50,000,000 during the quarter as compared with dollars 150,000,000 in the previous year. A dividend of 33 1/3 cents is proposed for the next four months and after that an annual rate of dollar one with half-yearly payments is to be maintained.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27

May 49 3/8	+1/8d
July 51 3/4	d
October 54 3/4	d
December 55 3/8	d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 28

Linseed May	6	13	6
Linseed September	7	1	6
Wheat May	4	2	0
Wheat September	4	2	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 28.

Following a rise of 27 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 191/8 for Broach J-A. delivery. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 190/8 on long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 190/12. The market was quiet but steady at this level with a moderate business:—

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and closed to-day at a rise of 4 to 5 points. In the local market there was increased selling owing Indore settlement. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	189
Broach J-A	190
Oomra May	145/8
Oomra July	165
Bengal May	124/8
Bengal July	126 12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 28

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	135/38	...
Bengal Fine	131/33	...
Bengal F G	128/30	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	131/33	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	128/30	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	181/84	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	181/84	...
Pundhurna Fine	172/74	...
Yeotmal Fine	172/74	...
Arvi Fine	170/72	...
Ellichpur Fine	172/74	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	162/66	...
Khamgaon Fine	162/66	...
Mulkapur Fine	156/58	...
Khandesh Fine	151/54	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	158/61	...
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	170/72	...
Broach Fine	197/99	...
Punjab/American	207	...
Punjab/American mix	197	...
Cambodia	...	244
Miraj/Sangli	...	159/64
Compta Good	...	169
Jinja	317	...
Busoga	320	...
Kampala	322	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, April 28

Receipts into Bombay

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	1,563	245,956
Central India	414	182,822
Barsi and Nagar	519	155,250
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	40,979
Berar	1,493	376,984
Central Provinces	629	94,773
Total Oomras	4,618	1,096,764
Dhollera	2,351	53,556
N. W. Provinces	...	7,979
Rajputana	...	39,377
Sind-Punjab	49	149,073
Broach	3,188	284,410
Coompta and Dharwar	612	18,506
Westerns-Northerns	554	13,427
Cocconada	...	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	53	15,182
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	26,244
Egyptian and African	3,561	104,886
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	14,986	1,810,730

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 26th April

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,221	292,946
Japan and China	9,373	508,623
Coast Ports	...	12,042
Up-country by Rail	..	83,216
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	12,309
Total	115,94	909,136
1929 average	96.3	3.9
1931 average	71.4	40.4
1932 average	56.4	71.2
1933 average	64.6	56.6

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Index number 1926—100	Purchasing power of dollars 1926—100cts
Jan 1933 average	56.4	77.2
July 1933 average	69.0	44.9
Aug. 1933 average	70.5	41.9
Sept 1933 average	71.2	40.4
Oct. 1933 average	71.6	39.7
192 average	56.4	77.2
Dec. 1933 average	71.7	38.9
Jan. 1934 average	72.3	38.4
Feb. 1934 average	73.7	36.7
Mar. 1934 week I	74.4	34.5
Mar. 1934 week II	74.5	34.3
Mar. 1934 week III	74.6	34.0
Mar. 1934 week IV	74.1	34.9
Mar. 1934 week V	74.0	35.2

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 28

	Extra sprfine	sup	fine	FG	good
M G Bengal U P	133	130	127	122	
M G Panjab	133	130	127	122	
M G Rajputana	133	130	127	122	
M G Oomra No. 3	175	172	170	166	...
M G C P No. 1	188	185	183	179	...
M G C P No. 2	181	178	176	172	...
MG Broach No. 2	198	196	194	192	
M G Punjab-Ame	207	205	203	201	
M G Surat	260	258	256	...	
M G Rajpipla	259	257	255	...	
M G Navsari	262	260	258	...	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 27-4-34	7.89000	7832000
Receipts yesterday 27-4-34	15000	35000
Exports to date 27-4-34	6522000	6552000
Stock at Ports 27-4-34	3014000	4249000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-4-34	1482000	1739000
Stock at Liverpool 27-4-34	1040000	807000
Visible Supply 27-4-34	6760000	8379000
Quantity in Sight 27-4-34	11180000	11805000
Quantity out of Sight 27-4-34	10973000	10230000

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 27

July	1.47
September	1.54+01
December	1.60
January	1.61

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 28

Java Ready	14	2	0
March Shipment	4	6	0
A-M Shipment	4	3	3
J-A Shipment	4	3	6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

MILL STRIKE TELLS ON COTTON SHARES

Bombay Dyeings Drop Rs. 30/-

The local share bazar was unfavourably affected to-day as a result of general strike in local mills. There was a sharp decline of about Rs. 30 in Bombay Dyeing Shares.

The market being overbought the weakness in mill shares had salutary effect on other industrial shares. Andhra shares registered a decline of about Rs. 15 while Tata Power shares declined Rs. 8.

During the middle of the session there was some speculative support in Tata Steel Shares which resulted in some improvement but the close prices relapsed on increased offerings and the support was withdrawn.

Bombay Burmas were particularly steady on rising prices of rubber. There was scattered buying with short covering. Cement shares ruled easy with long liquidation. Scindia shares were easy and steams were quiet. Government Securi ies ruled quiet under realising.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 28.

		Rs.	as
100	Ahm. Advance	273	12
900	Bom. Cotton	20	0
250	Bombay Dyeir	673	12
250	Bradbury	80	0
100	Century	210	0
100	Central India	231	4
100	Colaba	71	14
100	Coorla	93	2
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	
250	Dawn	401	4
1	E D Sassoon	0-2-3	
100	Elphinstone	0	12
1000	Finlay	80	10
1000	Framji Petit	95	0
100	Gokak	122	8
1000	Hindustan	1625	0
100	Indore	80	0
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	49	12
100	Kohinoor	120	10
250	Laxmi	695	0
100	Madhowji	4	0
250	Madras United	65	0
1000	Morarji	511	4
250	Model	44	8
50	Mysore	90	0
200	New Great Osmanshahi	107	8
100	Phoenix	N60	0
25	Sassoon Silk	261	4
1000	Sholapur	36	0
50	Simplex	N 3000	
100	Swadeshi	77	8
100	Swan	170	0
25	Tata	37	8
500	Vishnu	9	12
1,000	Western	1406	4
	BANKS	758	12
50-100	Baroda	89	4
25-50	Central	26	4
500	Imperial	1,345	0
125/500	Imp. Conty.	340	0
50-100	India	106	0
5	Union	4	12
	CEMENTS		
10	Bundi	28	6
70	Gwalior	96	8
250	Indian	381	4
40	Katni Def.	1290	0
100	Katni Ord.	323	12
75	Okha	163	2
10	Punjab	17	14
100	Shahabad	321	4
70	United	90	
	INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	11	4
15-75	New India	31	8
200	Oriental	3915	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	3
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000	Andhra Valley	1350	0
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bombay Tram	135	10
100	Bombay Suburban	133	12
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	202	8
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	171	4
100	Tata Hydro	137	3
1000	Tata Power	1030	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm. Pranteji	806/4	
100	Amr Patty	113	8
100	C Province	81	12
100	Dhon. Baramati	85	0
100	Gujarat	62	8
100	Mandra Bhon.	82	0
100	Pachora Jamner	78	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500	Tapti Valley	740	
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	19	2
30	Tata Steel Def.	227	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 28.

Bom. Dyeing 700, 670, 673
Century 217, 210.
Central India 240, 30, 28, 231/
Colaba 71/14
Kohinoor 123, 120/10
New Great 110, 107 8
Simplex 78, 77/8
Swadeshi 176, 170
Bundi 28/6, 4 28/6
I. Cement 383, 85, 381/4
T. Steel Dfd. 229, 30, 27
T. Steel Ord. 65/12, 66, 65/6
B. Steam 277, 76, 277
P. Burma 445 49, 52, 46, 445
Tata Hydro 138/2, 136/14, 137/3
Andhra 1370, 1350
Tram Ord. 136 14, 135 5, 135/10
Tata Power 1042, 43, 43, 1030

75	Tata Steel Ord.	65 6
	SUGARS	
100	Alcock	186 4
50	Belapur Sugar	206 14
100	Bombay Steam	277 8
125	Bombay Burma	145 0
50	Bombay Burma Contry	155 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-14-3
50	Bombay Telephone	89 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000	Port Canning	581 4
15	Scindia	10 2
30	Tata Construction	68 0
25	Tata Oil	17 0
	PREF SHARES.	
7	per cent. Andhra Vly	1220
6	per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7	per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5	per cent Central India	472 8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1/2	p c. Tata Power	1255 0
6	per cent. Tata Steel 1st	168/2
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent Vishnu	650 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, April 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/0/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/1

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114 8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 97/10
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash 100/8
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103-4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 107
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107/10
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102 13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B I T 1974 97/12
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 97-4
4 per cent M Deb 1959 107-12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
3 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/1/6 and declined to Rs. 87/13/6 on liquidation. Later on the market was steady at the close.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Increase In Area 6 Per Cent And Yield 7 Per Cent

The supplementary fifth forecast of Indian cotton crop for the season 1933-34 given below refers to the entire cotton area of India and deals with both the early and late crops of the season.

Description.	Area (acres)	Yield (400 lbs. Bls.)
OOMRA ..	10,363,000	1,705,000
BENGAL SIND ..	3,915,000	1,152,000
DHOLLERAS ..	2,380,000	5,60,000
BROACH ..	1,266,000	225,000
AMERICANS ..	929,000	398,000
OTHERS ..	4,886,000	930,000
Total ..	23,739,000	4,970,000

Bombay, April 28.

This shows an increase of 6 per cent in the estimated area of cotton and an increase of 7 per cent in the Yield on cotton in Bales of 400 lbs. net.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak 15 1999
Muslim: Muharram 14 1353
Parsi: Avan 98 1303
Sunrise: 6h 12m
Sunset: 7h 0m
High Water 11-57 23-41
Low Water 5-18 17-54

SUNDAY, April 29.

Bombay Presidency, Cycling, Running and Walking Races, Govind Dham Lakhamsey Napoo Road. Matunga, Mayor of Bombay, presiding, 6 a.m.

'Masters of Wisdom'—Public Lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay—6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, April 30

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, H. E. the [illegible] presiding 11 30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, 8th annual meeting of the General Committee, H. E. the Governor presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3-0 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Annual General Meeting, Majestic Hotel, 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay European Relief Association, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6-15 p.m. H. E the Governor presiding.

THURSDAY, May 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prize distribution of Fort and Proprietory High School, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Zaveri presiding.

LECTURE ON THEISM

Pt. Dwijendranathji will deliver a public lecture on "Theism" at the Arya Samaj Mandir (Kakadwadi) to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. J. G. Gadre will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

SITARAM PODDAR BALIKA VIDYALAI

The sixteenth annual prize distribution ceremony of the above school will be held at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m.

PARTY TO CRICKETER

On behalf of the Bhatia Sports Committee, there will be a public gathering to congratulate the well-known cricketer Mr. Vijaya Merchant, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. Seth Premji Virji will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"MASTERS OF WISDOM"

Who are Mahatmas? On what Path can They be found?
Sunday April 29th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

PATHE
10 A.M. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"I loved a Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Fugitive Lover" .Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"This is the Life". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Christopher Strong". Daily at 5, 730 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Central Airport". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
Sunday morning show 10 a.m.

PATHE—"The Way to Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 3-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Nana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST-END—"Seeta". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Turki-Sher". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 4 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"What! No Beer? Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra.

4-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Miss Lilavati Bhosle with Majid Khan—Sarangi. Instrumental Music. Madhavlal—Sitar Solo. 6-0 p.m. European Programme. The Station Orchestra in Light Music. 8-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Dinkerao Amembal. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. (In English) Surprise Music. By "The Art Players." 10-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, April 29.

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Scottish religious service: address by the Reverend W. Stevenson Stuart, B.D.
9 30 p.m. Light pianoforte recital.
10-00 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
10-15 p.m. Kutcher String Quartet.

BORIVLI A. V. SCHOOL

The annual gathering of the Borivli Anglo-Vernacular School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) in Sheth Gopalji Hemraj School Building under the presidentship of Sheth Devidas Madhawji Thakersey.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Gardens, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Master Shantaram N. Patil.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE BANDRA

The G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra will be 'At Home' at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Institute premises to meet Mr. H. R. Michael, Chairman, Bandra Municipality and Mrs. Michael.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a tea conversation at the premises of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. N. C. Naresimhacharya, advocate, will give a talk on Andhras and their immediate needs.

VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, there will be a lecture on "Saranagathi" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the premises of the Sabha, by Sriman Thirumangalam Narasimhachariar retired Sanskrit Pandit, Madras Presidency College.

WELCOME TO PORTUGUESE SCOUTS

The 105th Bombay Shraddhanand Rovers (Girgaum Vyayam Shala) will attend at the Ferry Wharf to-day (Sunday) to welcome the Portuguese Scouts arriving from Goa.

The Ag. Consul-General for Portugal will be present.

ANNUAL GATHERING AND CONCERT

Of Shree Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala will take place to-day (Sunday) on the Rashtriya Shala compound at 8 p.m. when the girls and boys of the school will give a variety entertainment which will include the 2nd Act of Dr. Tagore's Post Office, Garbas and Dances.

SREE GAUDIYAMATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastiname Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on "Srimad Bhagabat and Its Philosophy" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sri Nam Sankirtan.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA CRICKETERS' MEETING

The meeting of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Shree Gramdevi Temple, Gamdevi, to organise a Cricket Board of the community and to appoint a Selection Committee with a view to select players for the fixtures that have been arranged with different Gymkhanas and local clubs, for this season.

Syt. Tricumdas Premji

Sjt. Tricumdas Premji has been responsible for a very interesting model now exhibited at the Bombay University, of Kedar and Badrinath. (See article on page 12).

MENINGITIS VISITS BOMBAY

City Health Authorities Must Nip Disease In Bud

A local correspondent writes: Meningitis, a disease that proved fatal to many at Ahmedabad, is gradually spreading over the city of Bombay. Already, it has taken a toll of two lives in the city and a third case, a medical student is said to be lying in a serious condition at the Nair hospital.

It is to be hoped, that the Health authorities will take prompt measures to nip the disease in the bud and thereby preevnting it from spreading all over the city.

C. P. M. ALTERS HIS ORDER

Meetings In Nagu Sayaji's Wadi Banned

The following Order has been issued under Section 144, Clause (4), Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated 28th April:—

"Whereas serious rioting has occurred in and in the vicinity of Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, and whereas I am satisefid that there is danger of disturbance of the public tranquility or of riot or affray and the likelihood of obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed, I, Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Kt., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, am of opinion that no persons should be allowed to collect or assemble in Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on the open plot of land situated on New Parbhadevi Road known as Nagu Sayaji's Wadi;

Now, therefore, I hereby direct that my order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, of 26th April 1934 shall be altered to the following extent, viz., that no meeting or assembly shall take place or be held or be organised in the said Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on the open plot of land situated on New Parbhadevi Road known as Nagu Sayaji's Wadi."

TEXTILE STRIKE

To-day's Chowpatty Meeting

A public meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group, to extend support to the Textile Strike.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will preside. Among the speakers will be:

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Purshottam Tricumdas, C. K. Narayanswamy, Abdul Majid, Lalji Pendse, Karnik and Madan Shetty.

MUSICAL CONCERTS

Under the auspicies of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Khansaheb Abdulkarimkhan will give a concert on 3rd May at 9-30 p.m. at Kirlosker theatre in Poona.

Khansaheb will give two concerts in Bombay the first concert will be on Saturday the 5th May at 9 p.m. and second on Sunday the 6th May at 4-30 p.m. at Forbes Gujrati Hall, Girgaum, Back Road, near Congress House.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Under the auspices of the Dadar-Matunga Zoroastrian Association Prof. D. K. Karwe, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. N. V. Modak, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar M.A. and others will speak on "Indian Women's University and its Future" at Dadar Parsi Colony, Palamkote Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Masters of Wisdom—Who are Mahatmas? Where can They be found?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

India's Unique Exhibition Opened

Khadi Source Of Food And Raiment To Poor Villagers

Mr. Jamshed Mehta Deplores Public Apathy And Pleads For Change Of Heart

The All-India Khadi Exhibition, organised under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association on a lavish scale at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Bombay, was declared open by Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta, Mayor of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, on Saturday, at a large and distinguished gathering of advocates of khadi representing all communities.

The exhibits included beautiful varieties of khaddar sent from all parts of the country, and thus were fully representative, affording an opportunity to the visitors to have an idea as to what efficiency in workmanship peculiar to each province, was attained in the production of khadi. The Punjab and Kashmir furnished all-woollen fabrics of uniform weave and superior texture. Bengal sent styles in silk hand-spun and hand-woven saris, with superb lace borders and Ahmedabad saris with design weaving in silk offered a treat to the ladies who wished to combine patriotism with style, fashion and elegancy in this direction.

Andhra Kalankari printing was ably represented by Masulipatam, the hoary home of undisputed talent in this field. Bihar supplied the smoothest variety of cloth in its far-famed "Kokti." Bombay khaddar was unique in its fancy prints in which it had set a fashion and innovated styles, since freely copied and imitated all over the land. Last but not the least were the world famous Dacca Muslins, one piece of 65" width, and the other of 54" width, both passing through what was naively described as a "lady's ring," lengthwise.

The premises were tastefully decorated and enthusiastic visitors were eagerly enquiring for the various patterns of their choice.

At the function, Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, introducing Mr. Mehta felt glad to be able to conduct the exhibition. If fine varieties were offered to the people every one would be willing to buy them, and through this exhibition they were able to provide large variety of cloth for selection.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Messrs. Sankerlal Banker, K. F. Nariman, Jal A. D. Naoroji, V. L. Mehta, N. M. Raiji, J C. Setalvad, B. N. Motiwalla, J. C. Maitra, Abedalli Jafferbhoy and Dr. J. N. Mehta, and Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Nanavati and Mrs. Jamnaben, Mrs. Ratanben, Mrs. Madhavji Damoder Thackersey, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

MR. MODY'S SPEECH.

In requesting Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta to declare the exhibition open, Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, Jt. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee said that the present exhibition organised under the joint auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association and the Swadeshi League was the result of the decision of the League to hold exhibitions annually in one particular national industry each and this year it was the turn of Khadi which represented the purest form of the textile industry. The economic depression which had stalked all over the world had hit the khadi industry heavily, and it was necessary that some vigorous activity should be undertaken to stimulate interest in khadi, and it was also necessary to take special steps to promote the sales of khadi when hand-spinning and hand-weaving were being introduced as measures towards relief of the 'quake-stricken.

SURPLUS FOR BIHAR?

The organisers decided that any surplus accruing from holding this exhibition should be sent to the Bihar Relief Fund. Mr. Modi appealed to the people to visit the exhibition and satisfy themselves regarding the large variety of cloth produced to suit every taste and every purse. He then requested Mr. Mehta to declare the exhibition open.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION FOR INDIA.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, in declaring the exhibition open, said that Mr. Jerajani was trying to popularise khadi, and the exhibition was the fruit of his and his friends' labours. This exhibition was unique not for Bombay only but it was so for the whole of India.

It would teach us, continued the speaker, how the movement of Khadi had progressed since its inception. After a long period of intimate knowledge of the working of this movement, he had come to the conclusion that very many problems confronting India would be solved by wearing and using khadi on a national scale. In the past, the movement had shared many vissicitudes according as the public were warm-hearted or cold towards its growth. Mahatmaji had put this movement before the people of India, but some of them took to it more out of mere sentimentalism than anything else.

PUBLIC APATHY DEPLORED.

Mr. Mehta deplored the apathy of the public towards khadi in the past. The people had failed to attach that importance to khaddar which was properly due to it. He was of opinion that a very large number of villagers in India which were stricken with poverty and went without food and raiment would be relieved to a great extent by the regular use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Many reforms in the villages were long overdue and Mr. Mehta felt that in the past adequate succour was not provided to these villages The royal road to the automatic improvement of the lot of the numerous Indian villages, where starvation and poverty had become chronic, to a large extent lay in buying khadi and wearing it.

WHAT IS BEAUTY?

Rrefuting the hackneyed allegation that khadi did not provide the requisite style and beauty for fashionable wear, Mr. Mehta, in a candid attack against the present conceptions of beauty, observed that the people's conception of beauty was generally demoralised. If the people could know of the brains, the skill and the poverty behind this production, and if they understood by whom this hand-spun and hand-woven cloth was prepared, then, declared Mr. Jamshed, every one would be able to see and appreciate the true value and the real beauty of khadi. He asked the people to pay visit to the present exhibition so as to disabuse their minds of these mistaken conceptions. They would have a real treat at the exhibition where attempts to meet every requirement in khadi had proved successful.

In a similar manner he met the argument that industrialisation might be affected by introduction of this cottage industry in a large measure. What all he asked the people was to use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth exclusively, while he had no objection for using machine products all round, if they really afforded facilities and comforts of mankind.

CHANGE OF HEART URGED.

He pleaded for a change of heart in the people of India. If they adopted khadi for their regular dress, he felt that not only the problem of India, but through it, the problem of the world, could be solved.

Concluding Mr. Mehta said, Mr. Kagawa, a Japanese missionary, who was considered a great soul in Japan ahd also offered the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth in that country as a positive solution of the people's ills.

Praying that there might be a change of heart among the people of India, Mr. Metha declared the exhibition open.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY OF KHADDAR

What You Will See At The Exhibition

The opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road was performed by Mr Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi on Saturday before a large and distinguished gathering. The hall and grounds were tastefully decorated and a special feature of the occasion was the large number of women present.

As for the exhibition itself, it cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious of variety-seekers. There is khaddar from all parts of India and there are khaddarites also. There is business and there is pleasure.

WHAT YOU SEE.

Among the various kinds of khaddar on sale, the fine "kokti" of Bihar, the shirting cloth from Tirupur and the woollen materials from Kashmir are proving most popular. In the demonstration section the blind old woman spinning with more skill and speed than many of us gifted with sight are able to do, appears to be the cynosure of visitors' eyes. The devastated Bihar village brings to our mind with a rush the suffering that the unfortunate Biharis must have experienced. And when we see the Gandhi Hut, for some time we live in the country and almost forget the rush and tumuit of uphappy city life. No less interesting is the Kirloskar Brothers' Charkha, manufactured for the competitive prize of Rs. 1,00,000, offered by the All-India Spinners' Association.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION

The women have their section too. There is the khadi home of a middle-class family and a drawing-room the table-cloths, sofa cloths and the uoor-spreads in which are all of pure khaddar. There are two maternity homes also. If any one is still labouring under the impression that all the clothing requirements of a nursing house cannot be made of khaddar, that impression cannot but be instantaneously dispelled on seeing these maternity homes. The first day saw several women falling easy victims to the irresistible embroidered pieces of khadi and many a little girl could be seen worrying the life out of her parent to buy them. Not the least interesting part of the women's section is the hand-spinning contest in which girls and women of all ages and nationalities compete with a zest and vigour that, if all members of the fair sex were to attempt to emulate, happiness for our unfortunate country would not be far off.

If the large and enthusiastic gathering on the first day of the Exhibition is any criterion to its future success, there is no doubt whatever that it is going to be tremendously popular. As the Exhibition will remain open for but a limited period, people who wish to have an idea of the gigantic strides that khadi has made during the last few years and who wish to contribute their mite towards relieving the misery of the distressed inhabitants of Bihar, will do well to take their chance as early as possible.

TEA PARTY TO MR. KRIPALANI

On the eve of the retirement of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, a tea party was given in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Saturday evening.

The Board of Management, considered various points for the future conduct and management of the Asylum.

About 220 guests were present during the occasion.

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TWO BOYS FIND WATERY GRAVE

SURAT, April 28.

A double drowning tragedy occurred in Tapti river as a result of which two Ganchi boys aged 16 years found a watery grave.

After 16 vigorous search the dead bodies have been found.—United Press

A.I.C.C. Will Accept Gandhiji's Advice

MR. SAKSENA SAYS, HE WILL NOT AGREE WITH DR. MAHMUD

LUCKNOW, April 27.

It is reliably understood that no prominent members of the A. I. C. C. and prominent Congressmen from U. P. are attending the Ranchi Conference.

Regarding Doctor Mahmud's latest statement, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena interviewed by the United Press said that out of the numerous statements already issued not even one is convincing. It is not in consonance with the resposible position Dr. Mahmud happens to hold. He should have convened the A. I. C. C. irrespective of Government's attitude and faced the consequences.

Mr. Saksena disagrees with Dr. Mahmud that the A I C C., will not accept Gandhiji's advice and it will take other decisions regarding the continuance of civil disobedience. Considering the trend of opinion of Congressmen of various provinces, Mr. Saksena thinks highly improbable that the A I C C, will reject Mahatma's advice.—United Press.

MAHATMA SHOWS REMARKABLE COURAGE

Insists On Going To Meetings Alone Amidst Hostile Crowd

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 28.

With reference to the violent nature of Anti-Gandhi demonstrations during his Harijan tour in Sahabad district and Deoghar Enquiries show that the demonstrators are a band of about two dozen men from outside Behar belonging, so far can be gathered, to Benares and Mirzapur.

They have been following Gandhiji and it appears they travelled in the same train with him from Shahabad to Deoghar. Some if not all of them formed a group that sought to prevent Gandhiji from leaving for his Assam tour by following across the road at Patna.

Great forbearance has been shown by the large crowds who gathered to receive Gandhiji in case of lathis that were brandished by these intruders, and it was with difficulty that they were prevailed upon to leave them alone.

HEROIC EPISODE

A magnificent episode during these demonstrations was Gandhiji's determination to walk to the meetings both at Buxar and Deoghar unaccompanied by anyone except Messrs. Thakkar and Vindheshwari Prasad Verma. Both at Buxar and Deoghar Gandhiji walked the long distances in going and returning to the meetings but nothing untoward happened.

In Shahabad when asked if volunteers might accompany him to guard in case of violence Gandhiji laughed at the idea and said the demonstrators had no desire to molest him and that if they had he would face them.

SHINWARIS ARRESTED

Afghan Govt. Out To Stop Cutting Of Telegraph Wires

PESHAWAR, April 28

Several Shinwari tribesmen it is reported, have been arrested by the Afghan Government for alleged cutting of telegraph wires at Achin, a sub-division of Jalalabad.

The construction of the new military barracks has started at Landi Knyber, a mile from Dakka.—A. P

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 49,60,035-3-10, £55 and 10 Dollars.

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WAR ON WHITE PAPER

Diehards Carry Fire Into Hoare's Camp

LONDON, April 28.

The meeting of the India Defence League at the Chelsea Town Hall attracted considerable interest by reason of the fact that it was held in Sir Samuel Hoare's constituency. The Duke of Westminster presided.

The hall was packed and the speeches were relayed to two overflow meetings in adjoining rooms.

Lord Lloyd, the chief speaker said that they were determined at all costs to see that the Government's policy of surrender was brought to nought, and that the proposed withdrawal of British control at this early stage must spell disaster to India as well as Britain. The White Paper policy meant the end of real reform in India and responsibility. The cleavages in the Conservative Party depended upon those bringing new and untried proposals before the electorate. Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Viscount Fitzalan also spoke and Lord Lloyd and Sir M. O'Dwyer answered dozens of written questions sent up the platform.

The resolution was declared carried declaring the White Paper prosposals a danger to India and to the Empire.

Sir Percy Cunninghame, Chairman of the Chelsea Conservative Association subsequently declared that the meeting was unrepresentative of Chelsea, and was obviously held to do harm to the policy of the National Government and Sir Samuel Hoare, whose hands were tied by membership of the Select Committee.—Reuter.

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For bookings please apply to the Head Office of the Company, 100, Frere Road, Bombay. (Tel. No. 20750).

JOCKEY RYLANDS THROWN DOWN

Ooty Race Tragedy On Opening Day

ONE RACE POSTPONED

Defender Springs Surprise by Winning Beginners' Plate & Returning Highest Dividend

(From Our Correspondent).

OOTACAMUND, April 28.

The rain, which commenced a little before the first race, and continued for some time, marred an enjoyable evening to-day when the curtain of the Ootacamund Race Meetings was lifted.

The rain was also, perhaps, responsible for an unfortunate accident in which His Excellency Sir George Stanley's Roundelay, which was a dead certainty in the Madras Plate, threw down its jockey Rylands at the fifth furlong post. Rylands who was injured on the head and was removed to hospital in an unconscious state, where he is progressing well.

The condition of this bend after rain to-day was unsuitable to English horses. The unfortunate incident is stated to be responsible for the postponement of the Blue Mountain Plate for the 4th Division horses. The rain, however, did not slacken the enthusiasm of punters and racing was kept up to its usual high standard.

The day was disappointing to punters, only one favourite having materialised in five events, that were worked out. The biggest of the day was provided in the Beginners' Plate (Div. I), Defender, a much-neglected horse, winning the race in a convincing style by 1-3|4 lengths, returning the highest dividend of the day: namely, Rs. 158 for win.

Riding honours were evenly distributed, while trainer Ali Asker saddled two winners, both owned by him. Attendance, which was quite large, included His Excellency Sir George Stanley and the Maharaja of Jaipur.

The following are the results of the races held to-day:—

THE TAJ PLATE: Distance 7-1|2 furlongs. (First race 2-45 p.m.)

Mr. Ali Asker's AHNAF, 8-5, Rosen 1
Mr. Shamlan's SABHANOOR, 9-3, Spackman 2
Messrs. Saunders Bewes and Gordon's JEREMY, 8-8, H. McQuade 3
Mr. Ali Asker's MASHAL, 8-4, Rylands 4

Tote paid Rs. 12 for win and Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

THE ARCOT PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs (2nd race 3-15 p.m.)

Mr. Baker's AL SAFFAH, 7-5, H. McQuade 1
Mrs. Koelman's BLACK PEARL, 8-3, Aldridge 2
Mr. Dhanoon Bin Yusuf's BAHIZ PASHA, 9-7, Rosen ... 3
Mr. Suleman's FARID PASHA, 8-2, Southey 4

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

THE MADRAS PLATE: Distance 7-1|2 furlongs (3rd race, 3-45 p.m.)

Mr. Ali Asker's PAMELA MARY, 9-2, Marland 1
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's BUTTERFLY, 8-11, Harding 2
Maharajah of Kolhapur's SILVER SALMON, 9-4, S. Black 3
Dewan Bahadur A. M. M. Chettiar's IRISH STAR, 8-4, Moore 4

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE (Div. II): Distance 5-1|2 furlongs (5th race 4-45 p.m.)

Mr. Ram's SUMMERTON, 7-4, Mendoza 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SEBOOR, 8-12, S Black 2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's ALCAPONE, 9-8, Harding 3
Mr. Fraidoon's TAKREET, 9-4, Rosen 4

Tote paid Rs. 64 for win and Rs. 28, Rs. 11 and Rs. 20 for places.

Fourth Race, Blue Mountain Plate, has been postponed.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE (Div. I): Distance 5-1|2 furlongs (6th race, 5-15 p.m.)

Mr. Sarsam's DEFENDER. 9-4, Spackman 1
Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's OBRIEN SECOND, 8-4, Bhim Rao .. 2
Mr. Sulleman's RAJUB PASHA, 8-6, Thompson 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's CHARING CROSS, 7-10, Mendonza .. 4

Tote paid Rs. 158 for win and Rs. 30, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 34 for places.

Mr. I. F. Almaula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana has acquitted on appeal Govind Atmaram and Krishnaji Raghunath, who were convicted by the Shahpur Magistrate on a charge of criminal trespass on land and fined Rs. 20 each. The Magistrate ordered fine to be refunded.

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY HER OBLIGATIONS

Sir F. Lindley Reaffirms England's Position

LONDON, April 27.

It is authoriatively stated that the British Ambassador in Tokio, Sir Francis Lindley in his recent interview with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hirota, made it clear that Great Britain maintained all her rights under treaties encluded with China and stood by all her obligations under multiple treaties concerning that country.

No formal reply is expected to this Ambassadorial statement which consisted in effect of reaffirmation of Britain's position.

Sir John Simon is studying Sir Francis Lindley's report of conversation and it is generally expected that he will be in position to reply early next week to the Parliamentary questions which are to be asked on the subject.—B .O. W.

WHY ENTRY WAS REFUSED

Miss Enid Wilson's Mother Throws Light

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

It is understood that Miss Enid Wilson's entry was refused, because of her instructional articles.

Miss Wilson's mother said that her daughter's entry was refused, because she participated in the criticism of competitions organised by newspapers. Girls were asked to send their photographs showing their playing various golf shots. Miss Enid Wilson was asked to examine photographs and say what was wrong with various actions.

(According to a cable dated April 26, the Council of the Ladies Golf Union refused the entry of the British Champion, Miss Enid Wilson for the British Championship, without giving any reason for its refusal.

THE LATE SIR D. MULLA

Lord Blanesburgh Pays Tribute In Privy Council

LONDON, April 28.

Tributes were paid in the Privy Council yesterday to the memory of Sir Dinshah Mulla.

Lord Blanesburgh said they mourned the loss of a great jurist. Sir Dinsha Mulla was helpful to them both inside and outside the Board. They loved him as a man.

He expressed deep sympathy with Lady Mulla in her great bereavement.—Reuter's Special.

REJUVENATION EXPERT MARRIES AT 68

Dr. Voronoff's Bride Is 21 Years Old

LONDON April 28.

It is reported from Bucharest that Dr. Serge Voronoff, the Rejuvenation expert who is 68 married at the Austrian Consulate Mlle Hilda Schwaetz, (21), who is the cousin of Madame Vagnee Maaib.—Reuter.

JAIN MUNI STILL ON FAST

K. Narsingh Dass Lunkar, wires to the United Press from Jodhpur City as follows:—

"I am authorised to contradict the news that has appeared in some papers of Bombay about the discontinuance of the fast of Jain Muni Mishrelalji. To-day is the 72nd day of his fast. His condition is growing worse day by day.—United Press.

TEAMS FOR ASSOCIATION CUP

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the teams for the Football Association Cup Final:—

PORTSMOUTH: Gilfillan, Mackie, W. Smith, Nichol, Allen, Thackeray, Worrall, J. Smith, Weddle, Easson, Rutherford.

MANCHESTER CITY: Swift, Barnett, Dale, Busby, Cowan, Bray, Toseland, Marshall, Tilson, Herd, Brook.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

At the close of the Professional Billiards match the scores were:

NEWMAN	17,116
DAVIS (in play)	16,887

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME

Will Be Shaped According To Circumstances, Says Satyamurti

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VIZIANAGARAM April 25

Interviewed by the representative of the "Chronicle" on the programme of Swarajists, Mr. S. Satyamurty answered the following questions.

What do you think of the offer of co-operation made by some of the Bombay Liberals?

A:—They are welcome to join the Congress; if they do not, we may have a coalition for election purposes. There are differences between these two bodies and an absolute unity is not quite possible.

Q:—Has the Swarajist party competely given up direct action as a means of political action

A:—No, it is impossible for any party to give up any such non-violent weapon for all times. Even the Liberals may resort to it under certain conditions.

Q:—How does your present status differ from that of the Bombay responsivists like Mr. Jayakar?

A:—We propose to go forward with the sanction and approval of the Congress as early as we can get it. Our offer will be confined to Congressmen not only in name, but on their outlook on political problems.

Q:—Under what conditions will the Swarajist Party accept office or wil it always remain as the Opposition?

A:—It is too early to say anything about it. It will do either, according to the circumsances prevailing.

Reports from various parts of the United Provinces show that the Muharram passed off peacefully, except for small incidents, such as, the refusal to bury tazias.

SWARAJISTS TO SEEK MAHATMA'S HELP

Ranchi Conference Will Not Fetter A. I. C. C. Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 28.

The apprehensions entertained in certain quarters regarding likely decisions of Swarist Conference at Ranchi on May 2 seem to be groundless. Any programme that the conference may propose is expected to come largely from Mahatma Gandhi.

Swarajists leaders are believed to be anxious to have Gandhiji's assistance for the formulation of their programme and there seems to be no desire on their part to forestall the meeting of the A. I. C. C. It appears that some well-known Swarajist Leaders such as Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Aney are not in favour of a direct control of the Council programme by the Congress.

CONGRESS CONTROL.

On this point judging from communications that are stated to be passing between influential Congress leaders the opinion seems to be strongly in favour of a direct Congress control, instead of the Council programme being left in the hands of a separate Swaraj Party affiliated to the Congress. While even some 'No-changers' are stated to be in favour of the Council programme, Dr. Ansari and others such as Sjt. Rajagopalachari are insistent on the Congress Control.

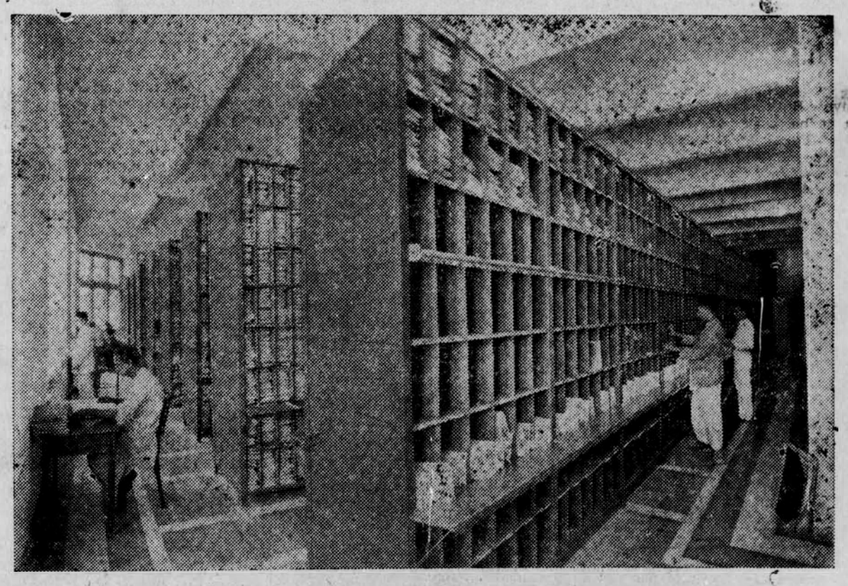
In this connection it may be added that Dr. Ansari who was to have left for Europe on 19th of May will now attend the A. I. C. C. meeting and then leave. The consensus of opinion is stated to be in favour of the Council programme properly organized by Congress under Gandhiji's guidance, and it is expected that no acute divergence between the protagonists of this view and the Swarajists is possible that will threaten the Congress solidarity.

Communal Award.

Enquiries in Swarajist circles elicit that apprehensions expressed in certain quarters that Swarajists are likely to accept the Communal Award are altogether groundless. It seems that they do not recognise the White Paper and, therefore, the Communal Award, and that till the agreed solution has been reached the Lucknow Pact holds the field. For reaching an agreed solution and also for the formation of National Demand Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's scheme of Constituent Assembly is stated to be finding most favour and is likely to be adopted. Swarajist leaders while rejecting the White Paper are expected to have the restoration of conditions that were prevailing during the conclusion of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact as an important plank in their programme.

Apart from the Swarajists a suitable programme for the Congress consistently with the withdrawal of the Civil Resistance is also engaging the attention and representations have been made to Gandhiji that Khaddar and Anti-Untouchability are not enough.

Bihar Congress Socialists who had originally thought of placing a programme before the A. I. C. C. is now thinking of having a programme formulated in consultation with other Congress Socialists who may be coming to attend the meeting if necessary after the formal conference. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to organize the Reception Committee for arranging the comfort and convenience of the members attending the A. I. C. C. and an informal meeting will be held in the evening for the purpose.



GODREJ STEEL SHELVING

IN MANY LONG ROWS, ERECTED IN THE SAFE VAULT, FOR HOLDING LIFE POLICIES.

AT

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Oriental Buildings, Post Box No. 148.

Bombay, 10th July, 1924.

THE GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., Parel.

STEEL SHELVING IN STRONG ROOM.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter of the 9th inst., I have pleasure in stating that we are very much satisfied with the Steel Racks containing pigeon-holes for our records which you have erected in our Strong-Room. The finished Shelving **compares most favourably with the Steel Shelving of other firms** which we have seen, and being constructed of thicker and consequently heavier steel plates, is likely to be much more durable.

I would also state that the cost of your Shelving compares most favourably with the cost of the other Shelvings which we have seen.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

GODREJ GIVES BEST VALUE IN SHELVING.

Made in independent units—Treated against rusting.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., Ld.

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Federation Scheme Is Hollow Mockery

Mulraj On Menace Of White Paper To People Of States

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT BHUJ CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

BHUJ, April 28.

The Cutchhi National Conference commenced its sessions this evening, under the presidentship of Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas. Citizens farmers and Harijans from all parts of Cutch, attended it.

Messages wishing it success were received from Sjts. Laxmidas Ravji Tairsee, Mathuradas Matani, Dr. Punsi, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and many others.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari in a message said, the Cutch Administration is medieaval, anachronistic and requires complete overhaul.

Sjts. Surji Vallabhdas, Kanti Prasad Antani and Sheth Mavji Govindji, proposing Sjt. Mulraj for presidentship described Sjt. Mulraj's national activities, public spirit and courage.

After the presidential address, the Conference adjourned till tomorrow.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas delivered at the Cutch State People's Conference on Saturday:—

Our Parishad is meeting to-day after the lapse of four years and I am thankful to you for the signal mark of affection and confidence shown to me by electing me to preside over this session.

In our country, these four years have witnessed an unprecedented struggle between the British Government and the people and the whole of British India and a large portion of the Indian States have passed through a period of repression to which there is no parallel in history.

It is admitted that the struggle had failed in its main objective. But, no one can say that it has been purposeless or futile. The intense passion for freedom which the struggle had generated, the machinery which it had created for the assertion of popular will, the feeling of solidarity that was brought about and the attention which it was able to secure in the eyes of the world for India's fight for justice are all invaluable assets to the movement for national freedom and political independence.

REPERCUSSIONS.

Such a struggle—so close and round about—cannot pass without its full repercussions on Cutch. Every Cutchi to-day is alive to the necessity of a Government constituted in acordance with the most accepted canons of political theory in regard to its acceptance of popular Will. Our first duty therefore is to formulate our demands with a united mind and place it before His Highness. Cutch cannot any further remain behind other parts of India either politically or economically.

We must point out the sad plight of farmers and labourers. We must place before him the exploitation and petty tyranny carried on by his officialdom. We should tell him all the sufferings his poor citizens are subjected to and make clear to him that no more sufferings will be patiently borne by the people. I am sure our demands will be heard; I have faith in His Highness' love for his subjects and if only we are sufficiently insistent in our demands, I know justice will be done to us, however much his Highness's advisers may try to prevent him from knowing true situation.

CORIE EXCHANGE.

The Corie exchxange which had been artificially appreciated to less than two cories per Rupee is now well above four cowries. Although this has gone a great way in increasing the purchasing power of the Agriculturist, the fact still remains that exchange and currency fluctuations must be subject to accepted scientific standards. It is to my mind an imperative necessity that a committee of expert Economists should be appointed and currency regulated in accordance with the findings of these experts.

The way in which the finances of the State are administered are by no means satisfactory The top-heavy emoluments paid to State officers, frequent foreign travels of the Ruler and uncontrolled expenditure of the Privy purse which are growing quite out of proportion to the present revenues of the State constitute a source of heavy burden on the population.

His Highness is spending quite a large portion every year outside India leaving the administration into the hands of his officials without any proper check over them. Even while he stays in India, his attention is largely taken with the Princes' Chamber the coming Federation and the Morvi dispute. With the Ruler thus pre-occupied and with no other salutary check to prevent extravagance, the Administration is going from bad to worse every day.

DEVELOP INDUSTRIES.

Cutch is richly endowed by Nature and the soil produces a fine variety of cotton. Besides, it has mineral beds containing valuable deposits. Still, there is not a single mill to manufacture cloth nor a single mine to exploit the mineral wealth of the State, with the result that all raw products are exported and manufactured articles have to be imported. Some of the Cutchis have proved themselves to be very effective and successful textile millowners in other parts; but, restrictions imposed by the State prevent them from extending their activities into the State. In this respect, the attitude of His Highness requires a drastic change both in the interests of Capital and Labour and also of the general prosperity of the State.

I cannot conclude this subject without a reference to a very important issue which is very much in the minds of Cutchi merchants to-day. I refer to the Padana salt works. It is known that certain foreigners as well as interested persons are trying to get a sole monopoly to mine salt from this centre. It is hardly fair that in the exploitation of the mineral wealth, the claims of the State citizens should be overlooked; nor, could there be a monopoly fettering free commercial activity.

FEDERATION SCHEME.

Finally, I take up the question of Federation with which the future of British India as well as Indian States is vitally intertwined. the Federation outlined in the White Paper as well as the the other schemes of reforms contained in it are a veritable snare. The English cabinet has adumbrated the scheme of Federation not because, in its heart of hearts it desires to give the fullest freedom for growth of India but because, by the bringing in of the States into the politics of the Central government in India, it can make an effective counter-weight against the forces of progress which are to-day working for complete emancipation of India.

The responsible government promised in the Federation scheme is a hollow mockery. As at present designed, it will be the yoking together of twentieth century British India instinct full of every progressive impulse with India n States still administered on medieaval lines. The result will be the entire weight of the States will be pitted against British India. To induce Princes to agree to this, a kind of bribe is offered to them that their internal administration will be protected from interference.

Such being the possibilities of the Federation adumberated in the White Paper, I for one will not be sorry if the scheme is not allowed to see the light of day at all.

WHITE PAPER MENACE.

Against this menace, all progressive forces must unite and join hands.

We have already a foretaste of the Federation that is to come in the Princes' Protection Bill which muzzles the Press in British India from ventilating even the legitimate grievances of the States' subjects.

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY.

The subjects of Cutch cannot agree to join the Federation save on conditions and I would suggest that these should form the minimum:—

1. The head of the State should be a constitutional Ruler owing nominal allegiance to the King-Emperor and carrying on his administration in a manner that will ensure full responsibility to the people of the States.

2. The Rule of Law should prevail in States and the Judiciary made independent and linked to the Federal Supreme Court.

3. There must be a Declaration of Rights of the people and it must be embodied in the Federal constitution and these rights must be guaranteed by the Federal Supreme Court.

4. The States should be represented on the Federation only through directly elected representatives of the people and not by nominees of Princes.

In the absence of these conditions, the entry of Cutch into the Federation can only be detrimental to both Cutch and British India alike.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Bombay Solicitor Accused Of "Dishonest Misappropriation"

The notice issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor at the instance of Mrs. Rebecca Hayeem Bhastekar who alleged criminal breach of trust against the solicitor, was, after hearing auguments converted into summons.

Mrs. Bhastekar in her information alleged that her father who died in 1912 left behind certain properties of which two-third were assigned to her and one-third to her step-mother. On inventory of the ornaments and property valued at about Rs. 4,000 was made in the presence of a Punch. After the inventory the ornaments were put in a box and sealed. This box, the complainant alleged, was handed over to the accused who was then a partner in the firm of Messrs. Judah and Solomon who were asked to apply for the letters of administration. The other monies consisting of bank deposits and Government papers amounted to about Rs. 4,700.

ORNAMENT BOX HANDED OVER.

It was agreed, the complainant alleged, that the accused should realise the estate and distribute it to her and her stepmother. The ornament box was also handed over to the acceused for the same purpose.

After the assets were realised by the accused he induced the complainant to allow her share to remain with him. As the accused undertook to invest the money on her behalf she allowed it to remain with him. The accused thus constituted himself a trustee for her in respect of her monies.

The accused had made small payments by way of interest only. She had to attend to his office a number of times before getting a small amount out of interest which was paid very irregularly. In spite of repeated requests the accused had rendered no account of the monies deposited. On one pretext or another she alleged, he put her off.

WAS VERY BUSY.

A few months back when she requested the accused to pay back the principal amount he said that he was very busy and asked her not to go to his office unless asked to do so. She waited to be called for a long time but did not get any letter. She therefore went to his office again but was insulted by the employees and stopped from entering the chamber. Even his, she alleged, peons insulted her.

She then consulted her olicitors who advised her to go to the accused again. She did so but this time his peons went to the length of threatening to push her down the stairs and she was prevented from entering the office rooms.

Thereafter her solicitors wrote to the accused but he had not replied even the subsequent reminder.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

The complainant alleged that she trusted the accused and entrusted him with all that belonged to her, that he had wilfully omitted to account to her for her monies and had dishonestly misappropriated them. She therefore changed the accused with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Ganpatrao Mulgaonkar giving evidence said that the complainant used always to speak to him about the accused. He knew the family of the complainant and she had asked for his advice.

Some receipts alleged to have been found from the complainant were produced but the complainant stated in the witness-box that an alteration was made in one of them and that another was not hers since she did not at any time give a thumb impression as seen on the receipt. She could sign her name and had no reason to give a thumb impression.

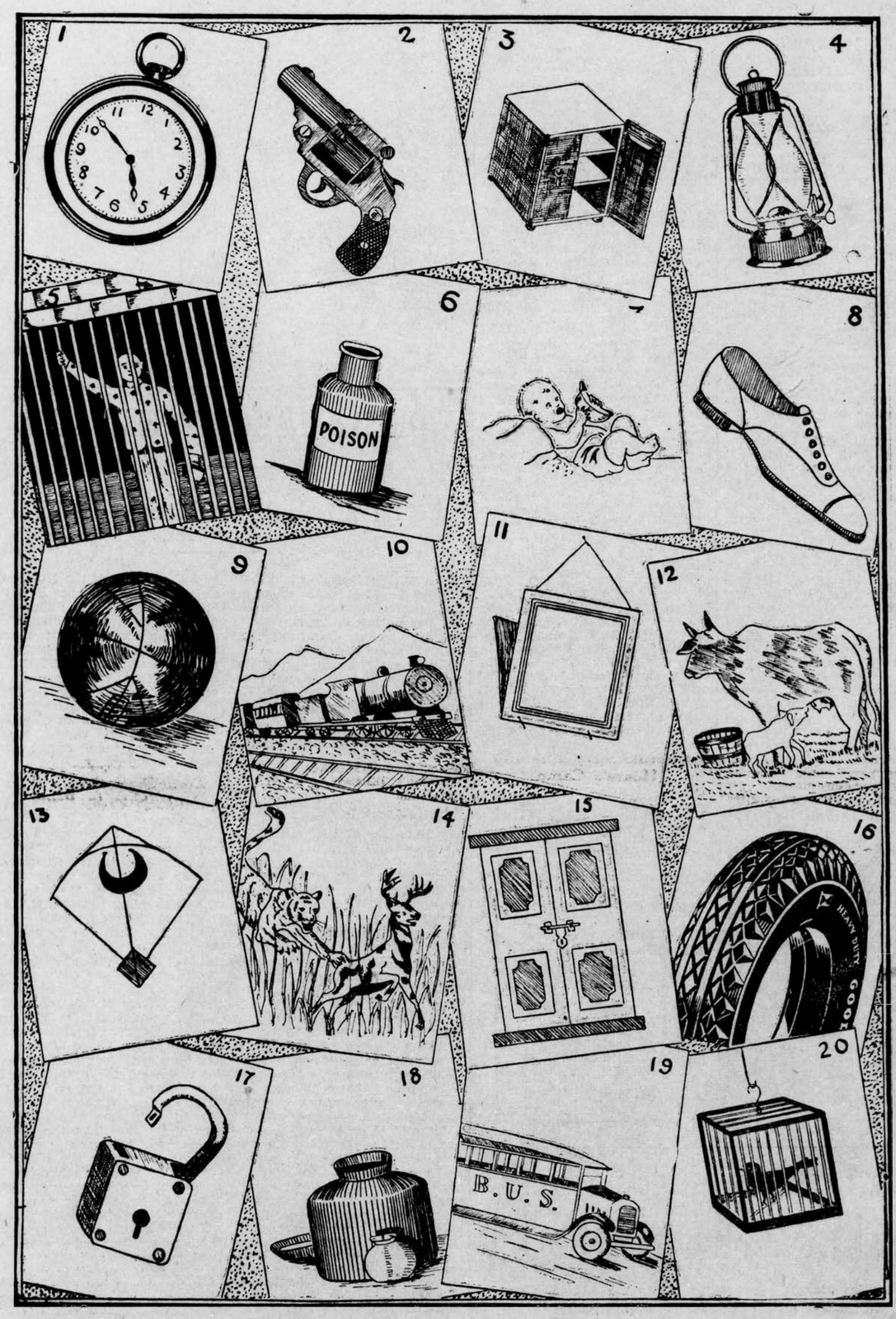
After the evidence the Magistrate ordered the notice to be converted into summonse

Mr. A Birdie appeared for the complainant, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	



This is a simple and an interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something.

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. SOAP	10. ESCAPE
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues
1	5	11	2
2		12	
3		13	9
4		14	11
5		15	4
6	14	16	19
7		17	3
8	9 17	18	
9	12	19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON OF 1934

Overhaul Board Of Control

(By K. V. H.)

The Bombay Cricket Season which is soon to commence, promises to be very exciting and Bombay will again throb with that sporting excitement which was, unfortunately, dormant for the last few years. The old Quadrangular Tournament is revived. Inter-Provincial matches on Championship basis are to be played in winter and the Australian cricketers are expected to make their debut in this land on their way back to Australia. The forthcoming visit of the Australians will really give impetus to Indian cricket and again India will have a chance to be in the lime-light of the international cricket.

The picture is too glossy and the lily seems to be profusely gilded but I am afraid that the bubble may burst due to the following reasons.

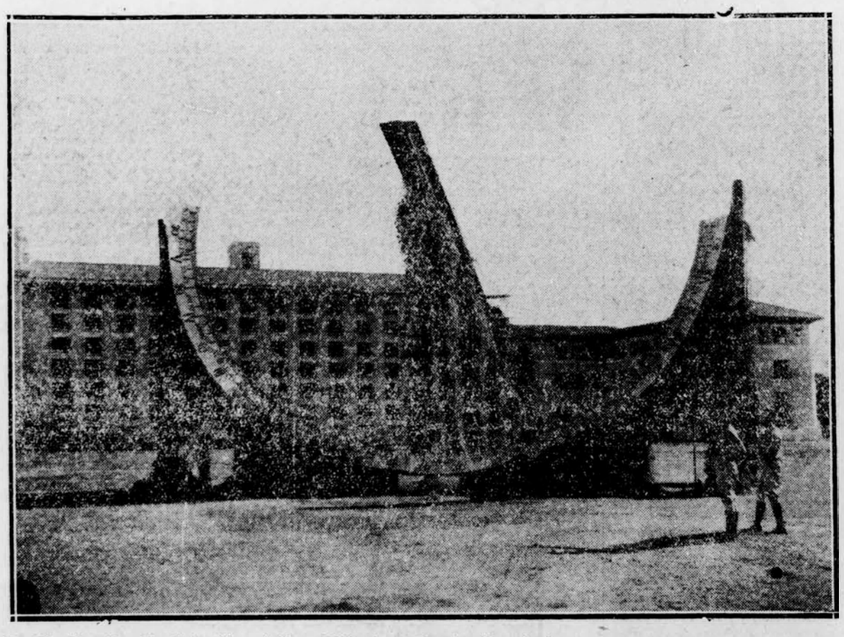
(i) Regarding the Quadrangular Tournament which is really a misnomer for it is an All-India Quadrangular Tournament played in Bombay and managed by the four gymkhanas of Bombay, it has been hinted if this Quadrangular and the Championship Tournament clash, the loyalty of the individual players to their respective provinces will prevent them from participating in the Bombay Quadrangular. I still go further and say that the respective Provincial Associations will definitely bar the members from participating in other tournaments in preference to their own. Further the hostility of the Hindu Gymkhana towards the Indian Cricket Board might create some complications that would mar the progress and the success of the Bombay Quadrangular. If such a state arises, the Bombay Quadrangular will lose its past-importance and glory and it will be a tame affair of local players. I am afraid that such state will not conduce to the growth of cricket. Only remedy to improve the local standard is to play a tournament on points basis as is played in England.

(ii) If we consider the Championship Tournament, it will be seen that as the various Provincial Cricket Associations have not yet been fully developed on democratic lines and even some provinces have no Provincial Cricket Associations, the claims of these provinces will go by default. For example, during the last visit of M. C. C. the case of Poona and its adjoined area went by default. Prof. Deodhar who ought to have been invited to play the trial matches in Bombay, in preference to some of the players who could have been safely passed over. There was no association to put forth his claim. The Indian Central Cricket Association was wooden. The present Cricket Associations being undemocratic they should first be overhauled and till then, these Inter Provincial Matches will not be a success. By the boy it is good a sign that the Cricket Associations are springing in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(iii) Defective as the Indian Central Cricket Association is, it is more likely that it will commit the same blunders as it committed at the last visit of the M. C. C. and again India will be a laughing-stock of the world.

The only remedy is the overhauling of the present Indian Cricket Board. Unless it is done, no good cricket will be seen in India. For this, I would again appeal to Mr. Tairsee not to be noisy but silently and diplomatically enter the citadel of the Indian Cricket Board and attack it from within, in order to have it improved. Mere talk and the attitude of sitting over fence will not help at all.

WORLD'S LARGEST SUNDIAL



In Manila, the Capital City of the Philippine Islands the photographer recorded this image of the world's largest sun-dial. It is located on Taft Avenue, near the Philippine University, and is one of the picturesque sights of the city that is shown to all tourists. Incidentally, when atmospheric conditions are propitious, it records the time more accurately than most mechanical time-pieces.

WORLD'S LARGEST ELEVATOR

German Engineering Marvel

The world's largest canal boat elevator has just been completed at Niederfinow, near Eberswalde, and was opened on March 21, by the Minister of Transport, Freiherrn Eltz von Rubenach.

The elevator, which has created world-wide interest in engineering circles, will replace a series of four locks on the Hohenzollern Canal, which connects Berlin with the canal to Stettin, where it leaves the Burnim high plateu for the lowlands of the Oder.

It has taken over two hours to lock one Berlin "Masskahn", a canal boat of 350 net register tons, or two "Finow" boats, through the four chambers of the series. The new elevator will reduce this time to twenty minutes for one Berlin canal boat and two Finows or four of the latter, including time taken in entering and leaving the lift "trough". The 'fall' is 116 ft.

The work was put in hand in 1926, partly owing to the expectation of greatly increased traffic with the completion of the new Mittelland Canal. Branch canals were constructed leading to harbours above and below the lift site. From the upper harbour an aqueduct, 510 ft. long, leads to the 40 ft. entrance of the "trough" of the lift. Two pillars, containing together over 34,000 cubic yeards of concrete, support the enormous weight of this structure, with the water and ships it carries. One was taken 60 ft. below subsoil water level to find a firm base.

The "trough" of the elevating structure is almost 40 ft. wide, carries 8 ft. 3 in. of water and is over 278 ft. long. When filled it weighs about 4,200 long tons. It is suspended from 256 wire cables, which carry counterweights equalling the weight of the filled "trough". The cables run over 128 double-grooved pulleys, each of which is over 10 ft. 4 ins. in diameter.

The frame of the great structure carrying the trough is 308 1/3 ft. long, 88 1/2 ft. wide and over 196 ft. high. It has to carry not only the weight of the trough and the counterweights, but also that of the two gates which close the aqueduct at the top, and of the machinery which operates them.

The whole rests in a basin of reinforced concrete 367 1/3 ft. long, 108 ft. wide and 26 ft. deep. The bottom of the basin is over 13 ft. thick and rests on nine concrete pillars, which were carried down almost 70 ft. into the earth. Over 53,600 cubic yards of concrete were used for this work.

SMALL OPERATING POWER.

Despite the vast dimensions of everything else connected with this great engineering work, the power required to operate it is strikingly small. For not only is the weight of the full trough completely balanced by the counterweights, but even the weight of the suspending cables, which is added to the weight of the counterweights when the trough is at the top of the lift, is compensated by four chains which run from the lower end of the counterweights over a cylinder and are fastened to the bottom of the trough. Thus trough and counterweights are exactly balanced, and the trough can be elevated or lowered with its vessels by four electric motors of 75 horsepower each. The motors, which stand on and form part of the trough, are so connected with each other that if one of the four fails, the total 300 horsepower efficiency is distributed equally among the other three motors. The motors drive four cogwheels which mesh in cogged upright beams fastened to the frame of the elevator.

If the trough should come too high and thus take in too little water, too low and take in too much, or if any other way the weight should be altered during operation, an automatic safety device stops the motors and shifts the whole weight of trough and vessels to the frame of the structure. The weight must then be equalised before the trough can again be raised or lowered.

GIFT OF LAMB'S HEAD

Panchen Lama Makes Strange Present To Nanking Govt.

Chinese sages and scholars are puzzling over the mysterious gift of a blood-stained lamb's head which the Panchen Lama, "Living Buddah" and spiritual ruler of Tibet, has given to the Nanking Government, says the Shanghai correspondent of the United Press.

This gruesome present was offered to the Government recently while the Panchem Lama was a guest of honor at Nanking. It was immediately accepted and placed in the official museum.

Although officials were at first mystified at the valueless nature of the gift particularly in view of the generous hospitality that had been lavished upon the spiritual potentate, they have now concluded that it represents a message of historical import.

One interpretation is connected with the old Chinese adage: "It is not too late to close the pen when only one sheep is missing."

Because of the uncertain political control in Tibet and the loss of Manchuria the lamb's head is believed to represent the "Manchurian sheep," while at the same time it symbolizes that it is not too late to prevent further territorial losses, including possibly Tibet.

One ritualist claims that the sheep's head is an omen of good luck and a gesture of friendship, on the part of the donor. The gift must be taken, he contends, as a mark of continued loyalty to Nanking from the Albetan overlord.

In former days, this ritualist explained, high officials wishing to express loyalty to the emperor led a sheep into the audience chamber and had the animal's head removed in the presence of the imperial household. Since this custom is now obsolete, he believes that the gift is a gesture of the past.

HITLER ABOVE GOD

Germans were told to set Hitler above God by Dr. Krause, the extreme Nazi "Christian," at a meeting of the National German Church movement at Berlin in mail week.

Giving as the motto for a Nordic spiritual training the sentence 'I can if I will,' Dr. Krause condemned the absolute and "supra-national" claims of Christianity. "Christianity is always international in its conscience," he complained. "But a man's own nation comes first; this is valid for all matters of national life, even for religious claims. It is an impossible idea that one can acknowledge the Third Reich and yet obey God more than man. We must return to a native schemes of values, retaining as much of Christianity as will stand this new test."

Dr. Krause was suspended from all his offices in the Evangelical Church and formally disowned by Reich Bishop Muller last autumn following a storm of indignation aroused in orthodox Church quarters by a speech in which he advocated the abolition of the Crucifix. Nevertheless, he was elected last Friday to the Systed Concil at a meeting of the Brandenburg Synod of the Evangelical Church which was attended by only 117 German "Christians."

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4	21	17	4
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6	11	19	6
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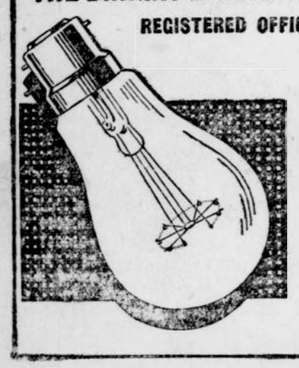

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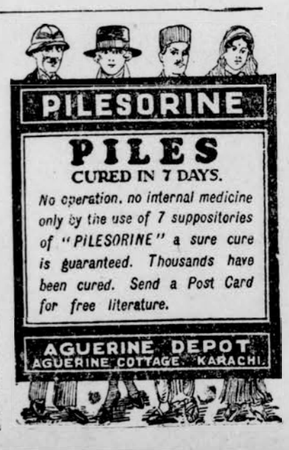
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Powers Of Journalism

The Use As Well As Misuse Of Information In The Possession Of Newspapers Can Strengthen Or Destroy A Democracy

The following are excerpts from an address of Yale University (U. S. A.) by Mr. C. W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University School of Journalism:—

The ability and capacity of the press to report, interpret and distribute the new ideas of governments and the public reactions and discussions, is a national asset because in a period of so-called "revolutionary" changes, public education in domestic and foreign problems is the most important function of democracy. . . .

Despite the criticisms which may be aimed at some of the daily newspapers for superficiality, vulgarity, inaccuracy or triviality, the outstanding fact about American journalism is that it is performing a public service by providing the sinews of public opinion and by acting as a check upon public emotion.

This public education in national and international affairs is of paramountn importance in a democracy because while laws and executive orders can be declared in force when public emotion is at its height, they cannot be enforced unless supported by public opinion. And public opinion is the crystallization of public education. . . .

SENSATION-MONGERS

While there are a few sensational and mercenary newspapers published and while a few of them in metropolitan cities have large circulations, they serve the jungle-minded who constitute only a small minority of the American people.

This small group of American newspapers is an important factor in arousing public emotion in cosmopolitan centers, but a negligible factor in national public opinion. Their total circulation does not amount to ten per cent. of the 40,000,000 copies of daily newspapers distributed in the United States. . . . In the circulation of newspapers, as in government, the people can be fooled some of the time but not indefinitely. . . . .

Mankind is supremely conscious of the importance and significance of reliable information. It has become publicly as essential to life as light, heat and air and water. Progress would be at a standstill without it.

As the individual in his development must learn to transcend the egotistical confines of self-interest and interrate himself in the pattern of society as a whole, so the newspaper must learn to think less in terms of day-by-day news and become conscious of the continuity as well as of responsibility of the press in world affairs

The masses, as well as organized minorities, military leaders, politicians and men and women in public affairs, know that there is such a force as the power of suggestion and that this force springs from information, whether it be free or controlled. . . .

The use as well as the misuse of information has made the power of suggestion the decisive force in the world affairs. It can cause or prevent war. It can strengthen or destroy a democracy. It can build or wreck a nation.

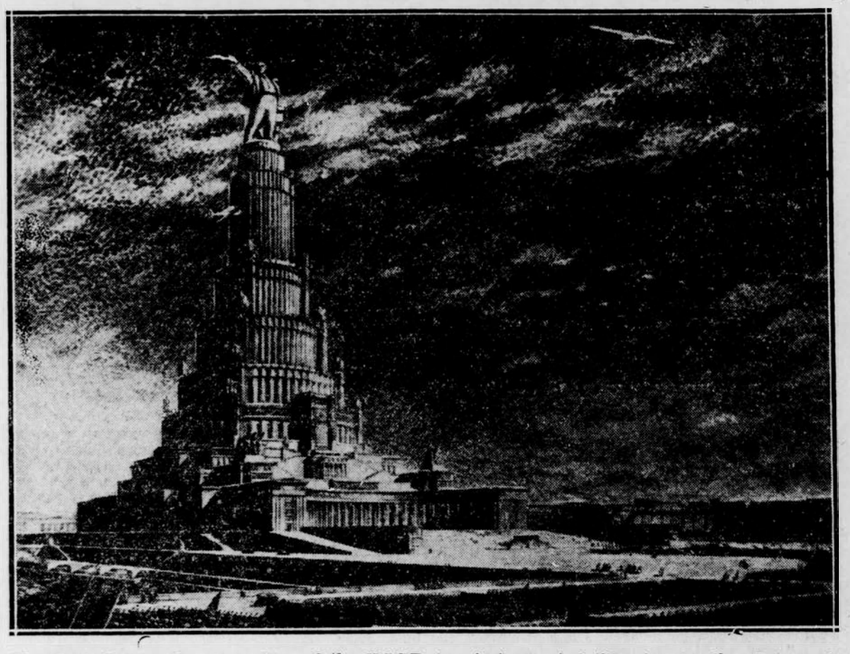
Nevertheless, practically nothing is being done in either our educational institutions or by the great philanthropic foundations to study this greatest of all forces in modern life. . . .

Journalism needs a Professor Einstein or an Admiral Byrd, both, indeed, if obtainable; and a group of scholars, preferably limited in number, to begin the study of the philosophy of journalism in its relation to international peace, to dictatorships and to democracy, to public information in its relation to public opinion, to education in its relation to journalism, to religion in its relation to journalism, to the home and the state in their relations to journalism. . . .

One of the needs of to-morrow is research, research in all of the relationships between the daily newspaper and the social order. . .

It should be directed toward making the newspaper more valuable to society both in supplying the information which is the basis of public opinion and in facilitating the cryssallization of public opinion in time of a crisis.

SOVIET PLAN WORLD'S TALLEST STRUCTURE.



The Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. has just accepted this plan for the "Palace of the Soviets", the design of which was drawn by a group of architects, in competition with other such groups. The exact purpose to which the structure will be put has not been announced, but it is known that it will be a monument to Nikolai Lenin, father of the Soviet Government, and a statue of him, in heroic proportions, will stand at the pinnacle, reaching 3,000 or more feet into the upper atmosphere.

Weapons Of 3000 B. C.

Relics Of Art Of Golden Age Of Sumer

For the thirteenth year the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania has resumed its researches at Ur of the Chaldees.

After scarcely more than three weeks' work (writes Pdof. C. Leonard Woolby in 'The Times.') we have found the earliest example of stone sculpture in the round that has come from all our 12 years of excavation. It is an unbroken piece preserving even most of the laps laduli inlay which, in the form of a fillet, outlined the face of the statue. We can date it with tolerable certainty to the last quarter of the fourth millennium B. C., but more interesting than its antiquity are the conditions in which it was discovered. Never before have we found a stone statue in a grave or connected with a grave it was the last thing which experience would have taught us to expect in a cemetery; but this woman's figure lay in a soldier's grave close to his head and actually touching the base ofn the bronze axe which he carried over his shoulder.

Our main objective th's winter is a cemetery of the Jemdet Nasr period, about 4000 B. C., which lies 54ft. below the surface. To reach it we have to remove some 5,000 tons of accumulated debris.

We knew that we should encounter graves of the Sargonid period (circa 2600 B C.), and we have actually recorded 150 of them. Many more had been destroyed by the quarry-diggers of the past.

A MILITARY CEMETERY

Below the Sargonid cemetery lay older graves, dating to the later half of the Royal Cemetery period—i.e., shortly before 3000 B. C., Battle-axes, the adze-shaped axe of the heavy infantry, and daggers were surprisingly common, and we may fairly assume that here we have to deal with the military cemetery of Ur in pre-dynastic days.

It was in one of the lowest and therefore oldest of these soldiers' graves that the statue was found. The figure, made in two pieces, stand 10in. high and is carved in alabaster (white calcite). In places the surface is disfigured by the decay of the stone, which swells in white chalky blisters; but otherwise there has been no damage. The eyes are of shell and lapis lazuli. The eyebrows, meeting above the nose, were inlaid with bituminous paste, while the hair was originally painted black.

The figure is far from beautiful, indeed it illustrates only too well the extent to which the stone sculpture of the period lagged behind the masterpieces of the goldsmith and the workers in inlay. Its importance lies rather in the fact that it is dated and will serve as a basis for the dating of similar pieces, and so goes far to round off our knowledge of the art of the golden age of Sumer.

GROWTH OF AERIAL TOURING

The Conducted Flying Trip To Paris Without Passports

To make one's holiday trip by air is already an established and popular feature of European travel.

There is a rapid growth, also, in the planning of excursions in which air travel and land travel are combined in itineraries which widen vastly the scope for holiday folk. And the rates now available for such inclusive tours bring the swiftness and pleasure of flying within the reach of an increasingly large number of travellers.

This summer, as a result of a recent conference between the experts who co-ordinate the air-way time-tables of Europe, it will be possible for holiday-makers and tourists to fly from London to more than 150 cities and resorts throughout the continent; and, owing to the accelerated schedules which will be in operation some 70 of these destinations will be within a day's flying of Croydon.

The Imperial Airways services from London during the summer, connecting with approximately 60,000 miles of European air-lines, will be to Le Touquet, Paris, Basle, Zurich, Brussels, and Cologne.

Le Touquet, with its many attractions, will be brought within an hour's flying of London; while another feature of holiday air travel—beginning with the Easter week-end and thereafter throughout the summer—will be that special week-end tickets to Paris will be available without passports.

"Trips in our big air-liners are so popular, and air fares are now so reasonable", remarked an Imperial Airways official, "that it is becoming feasible to organise a whole series of fascinating trips across Europe, in which travel by airway and railway is comined in pre-arranged and carefully worked-out tour."

"The advantages of flying lies not only in the bird's eye view it gives you of beauty-spots and famous landmarks. The speed of your air-liner also enables you to reach your destination so quickly that you have ample time for sight-seeing, motor-coach trips, and other similar land excursions. An additional attraction of flying, when on Continental tours, is that it obviates the need for long and tiring night travel.

"In all our big Imperial Airways craft the saloons are as large, luxurious, and silent as those of a modern Pullman-car, and while you are in flight you are served by smart, white-jacketed stewards with breakfasts, lunches, teas, and dinners, and any light refreshments as required.

"One of our most popular air trips, during the holidays, is that from London to Switzerland, and many conducted parties fly along this route by the summer services, being accompanied by uniformed couriers in just the same way as with land and sea tours.

"On a flight to Switzerland one has not only the fascination of an aerial view of England, the Channel, and the French countryside, but onwards from Paris some of the air views are the finest one obtains anywhere in Europe. And the speed of modern air travel is illustrated by the fact that, leaving London by an early-morning summer service, one can fly to Switzerland, spend several hours there, and then fly back again to London that same evening.

"A feature of our inclusive air tour rates this season will be their operation in flights from London to Cologne, and on to Munich in connection with the famous Oberammergau Festival".

PLAYING-CARDS IN RUSSIA

The news from Moscow that kings and queens and knaves are to return again to playing-cards in Russia marks the end of an effort in the first place to do away with playing-cards and in the second to introduce anti-religious and other devices in place of the picture cards in the pack.

The incident reminds me (writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.") of a conversation I had with Mr. Ely Culberton here in December 1931, when he had just returned from Russia, where he had gone in an unsuccessful effort to induce the Soviet Government to include contract bridge as part of the Five-year Plan. It is not generally known that Mr Culbertson is Russian-born, and although he left that contry at an early age he speaks the lankuage well. He had gone to the commissar in charge of playing-cards with a perfectly splendid, proposition for breaking down sales resistance and selling millions of packs of cards in Russia. The head of the card department explained that his business was to reduce card-playing, and things were going well, as they were now selling only 1,500000 packs of cards a year. Mr. Culbertson left Russia discouraged.

But both cards and the drinking of spirits and wine, against which the Government had set its face as inessentials (while cards also led to or emphasised inequalities), have steadily gained ground since then. The Moscow intelligentsia and officialdom generally play bridge, The Government has to issue new packs, for the cards with which the workmen and peasants play get more and more dirty, harbouring germs of disease. So in the interest of health the Government has to provide new packs.

RIGHTS OF UNDERGRADUATES

Oxford Students Formulate Their "Demands"

The proposed Undergraduates' Council is commented on by the dons' organ, the "Oxford Magazine," in an end-of-term summing-up.

We would not lay undue stress (says the magazine) upon the very unrepresentative character of the promoters and propagandists of the movement because practically every reform has to be first mooted and propagated by persons whose discontent renders them distasteful and suspect to the conservative majority. At the same time. . . . . the movement so far wears predominantly the aspect of an overflow of the oratorical waterspouts of youth. . It is possible that, as far as discipline is concerned, an undergraduate council, properly representative, might be a useful means of intercommunication between the University authorities and the general body of undergraduates to the removal of any legitimate doubts and of pretexts for illegitimate agitation.

OBJECTS OF COUNCIL.

The objects of such a council, quoted by the magazine from an outline given by Mr. Farrell in the "New Oxford Outlook," are

1. The right of the undergraduate to lead the life of the ordinary citizens in all non-academic activities.

2. Complete freedom of expression in all religious matters.

3. Equal status for men and women in the University.

The chief proposals are as follows:—

The formation of clubs with pictorial permission, and without insistence on the presence of a senior member of the University on the committee: the registration of the club to be merely formal.

2. The formulation of rules for the conduct of societies, by proctors in consultation with representative undergraduates: this procedure to replace the existing statutory discretion of the proctors. Protorial intervention to follow transgressions, not to anticipate them.

3. Complete freedom of undergraduate publications, subject to the same conditions.

4. Abolition of the limitation on the number of women in the University. Abolition of the rules under the heading "Mixed Parties" in the official "Memorandum on the Conduct and Discipline of Junior Members of the University."

5. Abolition of the existing restrictions on bars, hotels, restaurants, and entertainments.

6. An undergraduate advisory committee to assist the Delegac of Lodgings.

7. The formation and recognition of an undergraduate representative council to be consulted by the proctors in doubtful cases affecting administration, and to eexpress the wishes of the undergraduates with regard to their own welfare.—"Manchester Guardian."

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Education In Ancient India

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA. BY DR. A. S. ALTEKAR, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. 1934. RS. 3.

Dr. Altekar has given us a good book on the system of education in Ancient India. There are ten chapters in the book relating to Edccational Rituals, the teacher and the student, student's life, curricula, method of teaching and examinations, useful education, primary education, female education, some educational centres and institutions, society, state and education, aims and ideals, achievements and failures. It has also two appendices on the sacred thread and convocation addresses. Thus he has tried to make the educational picture as complete as possible. He has very critically used all the available evidence. There are no exaggerations in his estimates of the various points noted by him in the system. He has also checked his evidence with the help of foreign writers wharever their records were available. The book is an advance on the earlier works of Keay, Bokil, Das and Venkateshwaram. His chapters on Educational Rituals and Primary Education are new. Their study is important from the point of view of understanding the love and the spread of education in Ancient India. The book covers roughly a period of three to four thousand years of history. During this period the system showed growth, development and decline also. It is not merely a static system. Its ideals, curricula, methods and institutions show development and decay. It indicates the great love of learning which Hindus possessed in their days of glory as well as of gloom. India has not been surpassed in this devotion to knowledge and learning. Her great teachers kept the torch of learning ever lighted and opened the portals of knowledge to all, the poor and the rich, the native and the foreigner. There was no bar to poverty. Merit counted. Duty to teach was imperative. The student, if poor, must do manual and menial work for the teacher. But he was not debarred from study.

The main features of the system were that it was organised independently of the State; that its necessity and importance were recognised by the society, state and religion; that it was considered to bb ea compulsory duty on all to learn; that it included divinities, humanities, silpas and sciences in its curriculum; that the percentage of literacy was quite high; that women had opportunities to study and to shine as scholars before the rigidity of the social system increased and early marriages grew; that it fostered personal contact between the teacher and the student and developed the tutorial system perfectly, as teacher generally looked after a group of ten to twenty students only and there was not then prevalent the present wretched system of mass lecturers, inattentive and unprepared students and indifferent professors; that the life which the professors led was simple and their attainments high; that the society and the state helped generously towards the maintenance of students, teachers and institutions by gifts of food, land, money and other facilities and conveniences; that the students always lodged and boarded with the teachers, that both literary and useful education was cared for; and that its underlying aims were the formation of character, the building up of personality, the preservation of culture and the training of the rising generation. The author has fully described and discussed all these points in an impartial manner, giving the other side of the system as well in his portion on achievements and failures.

The author however has not dealt fully with the facilities if any, open for the Sudras and other lower classes in this system of education. Most of the arts and crafts being in their hands, it would have been interesting to know more about them in detail. Unless we are able to form some correct estimate of the proportion of the Sudras to the other three Arya elements in the population, we cannot definitely accept the author's liberal estimate of literacy in Ancient India. He may be nearer truth, but he has not fully described the educational position of the Sudras and other classes for us to understand his estimate correctly. India unfortunately suffered from two medieval periods, one which started in the eighth century when she disintegrated politically, and the other in the thirteenth when the Muslims became permanent rulers in India. Added to these evils of political disintegration and foreign rule was the growth of a rigid social system. All these evils contributed to the decay of creative spirit, respect for high ideals, help to education, patronage to scholarship, and encouragement to the learned. There was only a religious renaissance from the 13th to the 16th centuries but no cultural or intellectual renaissance, as in Europe. Superstitions and traditions dominated. The common society as well as its leaders and thinkers looked to old authorities for guidance. There was no attempt made to break the bonds of the past and to study freshly the problems of science, philosophy and arts. Hence, came the decline.

The author's book is a well executed work and we recommend it to the public.

S. V. P.

BOOK NOTES

The presence of ten million women workers in industry and farming in U. S. A. is revealed in Grace Hutchins' "Women who Work," scheduled for March publication by International Publishers. Of these, Miss Hutchins contends, a huge number are employed at the heaviest machine labour, and at wages uniformly under those paid to men. This is a deliberate wage-cutting policy, the author charges, materially reducing the living standards of the American worker. Miss Hutchins is known as a research specialist for the Labour Research Association. Her previous publications include "Labour and Silk," one of a series on labour and industry prepared under the direction of the Association.

* * * *

General Goering's new book "Germany Reborn" just published by Elkin Mathews and Marrot, has been written "expressly for the English-speaking peoples of the world," and in his foreword General Goering states that he welcomes the opportunity of presenting to the English-speaking peoples a few of his ideas about the struggle of the German people for freedom and honour. He writes: "It was only natural that in the beginning excesses were committed. It was natural that here and there beatings took place; there were some cases of brutality. But if we consider the greatness of the occasion and all that had preceded it, we must admit that this German revolution for freedom was one of the most bloodless and most disciplined of all revolutions in history."

HITLER'S PEOPLE

GERMAN FAMILY. By L. C. N. Stone. 345 pp. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

"German Family" is a spirited refutation of the too easily accepted assumption that history in the making cannot be suitably transmuted into drama or dramatic narrative. After finishing the book one wonders whether, after all, a contemporary picture like this may not be truer to the spirit of events than the long view of later and, presumably, cooler judgment and whether the intimate, personal and human touch is not apt to be too much obscured in the philosophical generalizations of succeeding times. The chronicler of this inside story of the persecution of a section of the German nation by the Hitler administration has, apparently tapped only the most strictly credited sources of information for his facts and has, invariably, made use of under-statement rather than over-statement. One has, therefore, no necessary subtraction to make from the total effect. ("N. Y. T."

THE TOOTHSOME NOSE

(Cases of angry husbands cutting off their wives' noses and 'vice versa' are becoming alarmingly frequent.)

Of late the practice has very much grown
  of biting off the "enemy's" nose;
Of all parts of the body 'tis the nose alone
  Which gets the worst of the dose.
This constant making of the nose a butt
  Leads us very much to think
That the blood which oozes where the nose's cut
  Must be exceedingly good to drink!
Or why should they 'nvariably select the nose
  Th' object their fury to vent,
When they might as well choose the hands or the toes
  If teir mind be on carnage bent?
In the nose's blood there must be something sweet—
  Something delicious and fine;
The flesh of the nose must be grand to eat,
  And the blood as tasty as wine
Or why this partiality for noses?
  Why should noses be made the mark
By ev'ry Tom, Dick and Moses,
  By every heartless shark?
THEREFORE,
Our advice to ev'ry human being
  Is to cover't with some metal hard;
That, on their angry spouses seeing,
  They may alway' be on their guard.

—"Chronicler."

ANDRE LHOTE TELLS AMERICAN WOMEN OF ARTISTIC STUDY

Affirming that nobody can become an artist by copying nature, or by mere intuitive talent, but only by a deep study of the immutable laws of painting as revealed in the works of old and modern masters can the artist succeed, Andre Lhote, noted French painter and founder of one of the most important modern art academies in Par's, revealed some of his secrets to the American Women's Club yesterday afternoon.

"Studies after nature are, in a sense, a betrayal of nature," Lhote declared. "The fool who thinks that it is enough to make a direct study in order to create a work of art is like a person trying to light a big fire with nothing but matches: he has the essential thing—the flame—but he lacks the materials, the logs. It is the knowledge of the laws of painting that furnishes these materials.

'For there are eternal laws without which there is no salvation. Intuition may help to discover some of them, but it does not suffice.

WORSHIP NOT ENOUGH.

"Nor can these tradit'onal laws be found by contemplating the pictures in the museums with gaping admiration. The artist must seek to decipher the indisputable works of the great masters by a process of pure reasoning. Extraordinary as it may seem, there exist common elements between the Primitives and Matisse, between Rembrandt, Goya and Cezanne. It is these permanent elements which one must find in order to execute one's own discoveires.

"The simple-minded painter who only copies what he sees copies merely fragments of truth and his work remains lame and impure. In order to visualize the pictorial nature of things, one must know what constitutes the strictly pictorial element. It is the heart which instinctively selects the object that is to be copied, but it is the mind that procures the means of copy'ng it. This is what I have tried to show in my book 'La peinture, le coeur et l'esprit.'"

Lhotes talk was followed by an animated discussion about modern painters in general, and Braque, Picasso and Mat'sse in particular.—"Chicago Tribune."

IMAGE OF SOVIET WOMAN

(Continued from page 11).

Yanovskaya, justly occupy honorable places in Soviet art exhibitions. Zernova is the youngest of them, and is particularly serious in the endeavour to introduce the new thematics into her art, and to find the appropriate new methods of execution. All of them are actively working, systematically taking part in various art expeditions to different parts of the Soviet Union—to new industrial constructions to collective farms to state farms and so on. Zernova has lately worked a good deal of the painting of portraits and scenes from the life of the Red Army; Rangina has painted portraits of shock-workers of Svirstroy and also "landscapes" of Baku. Rangina has also painted numerous genre compositions on subjects of socialist labour and the new life. Zernova's best works are: "Skiers" "Textile Mill" and "Presentation of Tanks." Zernova's pictures are marked by directness and vivacity of perception and by conveyance of motion and colour. Bebutova's latest work "Girls under the Shower" is centred on the pictorial quest of harmonizing the nude body with the stream of water treating the body upon the principle already referred to. Her other composition "Examiners of Bottles" successfully solves the problem multiple figure composition. The young woman painter Korotkova devotes a great deal of attention to modern thematics in art which she succeeds in portraying with great emotionality.

We will not continue the analysis of the creation of our contemperary women artists because our purpose was only to show by a few examples how the Soviet woman emancipated by the Revolution from all the hard living conditions and endowed with all social rights and full equality has managed to assert herself in the realm of fruitful creative quests and achievements. We have also seen that the soviet artists have devoted sufficient ttention to the creation of the new image of the Soviet woman in their art.

"N. TIKHONOVA."

A USEFUL GUIDE

AN ATLAS OF CURRENT AFFAIRS. By J. F. Horrabim (Victor Gollancz Ltd., London) 3sh. 6d. net.

The above book serves as a useful guide to key facts and key places in the world of to-day. Those who wish to supplement the information they obtain from their newspaper with some detailed knowledge as to the precise position and state of the places referred to, will find it invaluable. Each of the countries of the world is treated separately with an explanatory map against it. The multitudinous changes which the Great War wrought in the government and the composition of European countries are dealt with fully yet succintly. The author has some particularly interesting observations to make about Japan and Russia—the two countries of the world which are most in the limelight at present. Of India little is said—the Indian states and the communal problem providing matter for that little. The maps are numerous without being superfluous and the text is comprehensive without being dull.

B. U. R.

A Human Story

FIRE BRIGADE. By Raymond Ot's. (Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, 7sh. 6d. net).

Splendidly written and thoroughly human. The fire scenes—the misery and state of suspension of the victims, the brigadiers' battle with the merciless flames, the crush, the chaos, the mad stampede that are invariably associated with such events—are depicted in a powerful and vivid manner. But what stands out in bold relief, overshadowing all is the human element that pervades the entire tale. It is this human element that makes us take a personal interest in the development of the plot, that makes us identify ourselves completely with the characters—our joys with their joys and our sorrows with their sorrows.

The story deals with the eternal traingle. Clare has real love for her husband Jim but she has also an indefinable, inexplicable feeling for his friend Lorenzo. She fools herself into the belief that it is nothing, and when she discovers that it 'is' something, she strives to curb it, but without avail. And when her husband goes on a hunting trip to another country, Lorenzo tempts her and she falls. Some time after Jim's returns, a child—Lorenzo's child—is born. Jim is at first infuriated, but later calms down and finally clare has to choose between him and Lorenzo. And then clare realizes that, after all, it is her husband she loves and not the other man.

B. U. R.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A Shot in the Night, by Ben Bolt (Ward Lock, London).

A Prophet of Peace, by Swami Dharma Theerthan, Travancore.

Gold is King, by Ottwell Binns (Ward Lock, London).

Women Who Work, by Gdace Hutchins (International Publishers, New York).

Vanthela (Guj.) by Zaverchand Meghani (Saurashtra Office, Ranpur).

Sha Mate (Guj.) by Haribhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar).

Jallayawala (Guj.) by Darshak (Saurashtra Sahitya Mandir), Ranpur.

New Testament History, by Stanley Wood (George Gill & Sons, Ltd., London.)

THE MAN WITH MAGIC FINGERS

SIR ROBERT JONES AND HIS WORK FOR THE DEFORMED

(By HAMILTON FYFE.)

At a club luncheon table a little more than a year ago two men were talking about a surgeon in Liverpool whose death was in that morning's paper. One was a doctor himself, the other a journalist who had worked in the northern city. Both spoke of Robert Jones as a great man. Both felt a sense of personal loss. At the time I vaguely wondered why. Now that I have read this book I can understand. As a book, it is not more than mediocre. The author too often lets his material submerge him instead of cleaving his way through it with bold, purposeful strokes. But there is enough of Robert Jones himself in it to fill one with grateful affection for this kindly, vigorous amusing Welshman who created a revolution in a very important branch of the healing art, who in Mr. Watson's not very forcible phrase "advanced orthopaedics into the sphere of modern surgery."

I suppose almost everybody knows now what orthopaedic means. It is a clumcy word. Its literal signification is making children straight. But the new methods of the past half-century or so have done an incalculable service to men and women as well as boys and girls. The value of Jone's work during and after the War for soldiers who, but for these new methods, would have been left hopelessly deformed, unable to earn a living, unable to enjoy life, woud alone make him famous. But he best deserves to be called great for his long struggle to persuade the world, and especially his fellow-practitioners, that neither the old way of strapping up and splinting and using all kinds of cumbersome apparatus, nor the newer way that came into fashion after Lister had made operations so much safer, the way of the knife, could stand against manipulative surgery in the treatment of bones and joints.

Jones was not the pioneer in th's field. The credit for that belongs to another Welshman, his uncle, H. Owen Thomas, a very remarkable man, also belonging to Liverpool. It was fortunate for young Jones that he began his career as assistant to Owen Thomas. He was spared the waiting for patients which often discourages and maybe embitters the young doctor. He jumped at once into hard and very interesting work. He saw what immense value it had.

He did not see how hard it was going to be to convice the medical profession of its value, and that was fortunate for him, too. For he was destined to succeed his uncle and, after a long conflict, to make that uncle's discoveries available to the whole world:—

If anything should seem not ridiculous but actually tragical to-day, it is that through personal animosity the teaching of a man of genius should have been persistently ignored and suppressed. Had the standard books of Thomas been recommended by the professors of Universities, had a school of orthopaedics under Robert Jones been established at the University of Liverpool, the disabilities of the War would have been enormously reduced.

As a medical journal put a in an excuse for not publishing more about the new methods, "the general practitioner is a little apt to put aside the question of deformities as dry and abstruse."

SENTIMENTALITY AND INCREDULITY.

So it was that the deformed were given up as hopeless, or supplied with cumbrous appliances to wear, which made them feel painfully self-conscious and usually had no effect; or put on the operating table, which must the operating table, which meant giving up all hope of cure. Cripples were treated with a mixture of aversion and maudlin pity, which was very bad for them, and for everybody:—

It seems like a paradox, but the greatest obstacles which obstinately confronted Robert Jones in hos early struggles with deformity were not different or hostility, but sentimentality and incredulity. The crippled child was regarded as a hopeless case with a right to indolence and ignorance. To be a cripple meant, in town house and country cottage generation after generation of weaklings growing up with no use either of brains or limbs.

Now if you go to an orthopaedic hospital or to the settlement which Mrs. Kimmins has created at Chalfey, in Sussex, or to any of the other institutions of the kind scattered about the country, you see children with all sorts of impediments to full activity as happy and healthy as possible.

Some are on their way to be "made straight," others who can never quite lose their infirmity are being put in the way of earning a living and leading almost normal lives.

To say that this would not exist but for Jones would be to exaggerate. Someone else would no doubt have upt the revolution through. But the fact remains that no one else did, and that Jones was the man to do it. There are literally hundreds of thousands who to-day owe to him their contentment and their freedom from l'felong pain.

Here is the story of one who acknowledged the debt. Into h's house there walked one day a young American who said Jones had so far cured him of bad hip disease that he had only a slight limp. But Jones had done more for him than that. He had induced someone to give him a violin and teach him to play it. He was now head of a violin factory and he had brought a £100 note for any cripple institution the doctor liked to name. Jones told the story thus to a friend who happened to be with him at the time of this "wonderful visit":—

He lived in a wretched slum in Manchester, such a home which only drink-producing poverty can achieve. The mother, apparently hopeless slattern, the father earning good money and spending it all on drink; they had but one redeeming feature, a great love for the cripple boy. I got a friend to teach the child the violin, and going there one Sunday evening heard a violin accompanied by many child'sh voices singing "Ab'de with Me." Apparently the whole street used to gather there on Sunday evenings to sing hymns with that cripple boy. Finally he asked me to have a cup of tea with him; the tea was perfectly served and the house spotlessly clean. With tears in her eyes the mother said that the father brought home every penny of his wages.

Now, although in reporting this story, the author of the book has made it sound as unconvincing as a tract, yet one feels its truth through the stilted language and the hackneyed tags of expression. Jones did not stop at curing his patients of their bodily ailments, or perhaps it would be truer to say that he knew how to lighten bodily pain and crookedness by giving the mind and the imagination plenty to occupy them.

FAR AHEAD OF TIMES.

He was far ahead of his time in teaching the necessity of fresh air and freedom from articial restraints. He accused parents of making many children lose the proper use of their limbs by letting foolish schoolmistresses spoil their young lives:—

How many of us (he wrote) having sent daughters or sisters to scools spirited and healthy have lived to see them return round-shouldered, deformed, martyrs to headaches, pains in the limbs, or one of the many conditions which threaten to destrow their whole future happiness?

Some years ago a girl's life was one to be profoundly commiserated with; even yet it is not always to be envied. From the very earliest age their instincts were checked and artificial deportment insisted upon, as a homage to the so-called proprieties. Their natural movements were made ignorantly subservient to what was facetiously termed ladylike: but very little opportunity was given them, and even yet there is far too little in the way of free and easy, natural and mirthful frolic, without which every muscle in their body deteriorates.

That was not in the least exaggerated. Many women who were at school fifty years ago will bear sorrowful witness to its truth. But very few had the courage, like Jones, to speak so openly then.

He was usually frank and outspoken, though he could be diplomatic at times. He often had to be during the War. He was rather a trial to the authorities. He regarded soldiers, that is to say, soldiers of high rank, as decidedly comic. He was a very simple person, and also very untidy in his habits. Their pretentiousness, their ideas of discipline, their fussiness, about clothes, made him look on them as people who were not quite all there. Uniform was a worry to him—when he thought about it at all. When he was a major-general, to see him moving down Whitehall with his arms full of parcels, his great-coat half unbuttoned, made the Horse Guards pale. But that was nothing to his encounter with the sentry at St. James's Palace. The young man spent a very laborious ten minutes one day when Robert Jones selected his vicinity for a quiet domestic chat with his daughter. Affectionately, arm in arm, they passed and repassed the sentry, who, not a little impressed by so distinguished an officer, saluted and then again saluted, and in fact proceeded to salute with so much stamping and clattering that, giving him rather a sharp look, Jones, "sotto voce" to his daughter, said: "For goodness' sake, let's leave that noisy fellow."

STORIES AGAINST HIMSELF.

Jones loved to tell stories like this against himself. He liked especially the one in which he turned up just as a man had been run over. Jones was ready to help; but a policeman asked him to stand back. "There's a first-aid man here," he said.

Another of Jones's favourite anecdotes was about a woman who brought her child to be treated for bow legs:—

She was told the child must come into hospital for operation. The woman agreed, but said "Remember, I'll not have my child's bones broken."

"Tut, tut," said Robert Jones. "What put that into your head? But you wouldn't mind a little fracturing, would you?"

"Certainly not," replied the mother, with dignity.

It seems impossible that his uncle can ever have had to tell Jones to look cheerful, though an early photograph does give him rather a far-away look. In later life cheerfulness might have been his middle name. He was a prime favourite with children. He was popular with everybody save pedants. He accomplished his cures, many of them regarded as marvellous on both sides of the Atlantic (America recognized him first), as much by the radiance of his sympathy and his personal charm as by his manipulative skill. Here he is with a group of wounded soldiers. The scene is described by "a very eminent man" (why not tell us his name?):—

"A long ward of unhappy, disgruntled men in their blue clothes. Sir Robert takes the hand of one of them. 'You can't open your hand.' Then he plays with the hand, takes a finger and moves it. 'This little pig went to market; this little pig stayed at home.' The fingers move and the hand opens, and the crowd in blue gather round and the unhappy faces begin to smile.

I saw many such scene. I did not so much watch Sir Robert's skilful manipulation as the faces of the wounded men, and I noticed that most beautiful of all expressions, the dawning of hope. I am no blind enthusiast, carried away by the wonder of seeing many instances of Sir Robert's healing power. All admit that he was a great master of orthopaedics; but I was more interested in his personal influence, his magnetism.

He was fond of everything and found good in everything. And just as in his healing he drew out pain and ill-humours from his patients, so did he draw out all that was best in every man he met.

He must have been a very happy man, for he made happy all who came near him."

Who could want a better epitaph than that?—"John O'London Weekly."

Where Is Bombay?—Life, Intellectual And Cultural—The Tourist And The Antiquarian—And, The Social Butterfly — Srimati Sarojini Seeks—Swadeshi "Finish"—Syt.

Art Notes ----And Events

Shiva Rao Advocates Attention —To "Cottage Industries" — Sir Lalubhai Deplores Lack—Of Far-Sighted Parents—For "Pupils Own School" —Art In Education.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

I have often wondered and, not seldom envied if not admired, those charming people for whom life, people and affairs are simple propositions—either white as chalk or black as charcoal. You meet them, almost invariably, under the most auspicious circumstances. They are, essentially, picturesque. I do not suggest they are pictures. But they, are almost invariably, framed in and for functions. They shine, emphatically. Their questions are far too obviously, clever and their answers and opinions transparently prompt and ready-made.

BOMBAY IS SMALL-TALK.

One of their approved conventions for smart small-talk is, believe it or not, Bombay. The correct thing to do is, of course, to disapprove Bombay, Bombay which these picturesque people are accustomed to meet with and discuss. The process, or call it the social routine, is perpetual. For, their pathetic attachment to Bombay does not permit them to leave the city of their lofty and immortal displeasure.

PLASTER SAINTS.

They do not criticise Bombay. That would require thought, knowledge, information, judgment. And, picturesque people do not risk their reputation for these trivilities. They are not angry. That would be human and interesting. They are, like all angels of the approved pattern, just annoyed. "It's a pity is it not Bombay—you know what I mean—Art—Well?".

DEADLY INSINUATIONS.

The silent interlude, the raising or may be lowering of apologetic shoulders, the unrehearsed "mudras," the exchange of desperate glances and the deadly insinuations work their way. Bombay is, unanimously outvoted, divorced from art and left in the lurch utterly and hopelessly crushed—until the next small-talk. Usually, the small-talk circulates big amusement.

THE SHOW IS STAGED.

But when the show is staged for the tourist, the stray student of culture, the impressions hunting Shikari, or for the die-hard mandarin from abroad who for very material reasons preaches to return the spiritual message which he has borrowed from India, the small-talk ceases to be amusing. Decorated with big names, it passes muster as sober speeches, or rather lectures, and solemn pronouncements.

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS IGNORED.

These priests and their pronouncements leave untouched learned institutions like the Bombay University, the Asiatic Society and similar cultural institutions in the city. Why? Why do our friends, scholar exponents of cultures missionaries and idealists, reformers and revolutionaries, who would hesitate to adopt a similarly risky procedure in any other civilized country outside India jump at the first opportunity for spectacularly social distinction?

TRAGEDY OF BERNARD SHAW.

That was the tragedy of George Beernard Shaw when he visited India That has been the tragedy of many of the "eminent." from outside the country. Why? How is it that they pick up immediately the jargon of the picturesque crowd? Is it mere accident that the views of the tourist, the distinguished visitor, the local antiquarian dealer or art collector and the social butterfly emnate from the identical mould in the same uniform pattern?

Is it mere accident that they fail to discover Bombay?

THE WRONG PLACES.

Is it only accident that they overlook art and culture in Bombay? Is it mere accident that they go to the wrong people and places? It cannot be. They are not interested in, they are not brought up to understand, it is not profitable for them to understand the desperate struggles of the artists who are too poor to be articulate, to be organised, to shine at social functions. They live in Girgaum, Bhuleshwar Byculla, Parel or the suburbs, not at Malabar Hill, Warden Road, Ridge or Pedder Road. They are thus outside the horizon of the tourist and the "distinguished visitor" or their entertainer—the local antiquarian and his invaluable lieutenant the social butterfly who pronounce ultimate ideas and judgment on art in Bombay.

FREEDOM OF INTELLECTUALS

The phenomenon is noteworthy for the simple reason that its perpetual recurrence threatens the freedom of self-respecting intellectuals, students and exponents of art who live in Bombay and are endeavouring to re-build Bombay unknown and inaccessible to social phantoms who produce their petty streotyped codes and coteries for the exclusive fun of "distinguished visitors."

CRITICAL INFORMATION DISCOUNTED.

Not one of the "eminent" people who indulge in tea-tattle speeches and sermons for their benefit have ever attempted dispassionately to analyse, estimate, appreciate or judge specific works of art, examples of painting sculpture, architecture, art-crafts, the tendencies in music, or dancing which the art world of the younger generation, of the new India, that Bombay is helping to build up. Nothing is to completely at a discount with the correct people who pass on their lofty opinion for the benefit of the "distinguished visitors," as critical discernment, information and judgment.

SHIVA RAO CALLS FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES."

Syt. B. Shiva Rao, opening the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Trichur this week, considered the encouragement of cottage industries as the most important function of the Swadeshi movement. The encouragement, as he desired, took the form "of buying from the producers in the rural areas the goods they manufactured so that they could purchase in return articles made in the urban areas. There must be this free flow and interflow of goods between the city and the village." In his opinion the slogan "Buy Indian," though excellent, did not go far enough.

SRIMATI SAROJINI SEEKS SWADESHI "FINISH."

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, in her speech at a recent exhibition arranged by the Municipal Schools "Committe demanded the right finish" on Swadeshi articles. The tendency to take an enlightened and critical interest in the Swadeshi movement is thus apparently growing. That is its best and permanent guarantee. I am glad Srimati Sarojini spoke about the defects of the Swadeshi articles. I should expect her to go further. But the Municipal Schools Committee is, obviously, the wrong place.

DEPLORABLE EDUCATION.

It has failed to appreciate or understand the value of Swadeshi designs. The education that has been vitiating the taste, the inherent manual skill and sight for beauty of the children of the city is deplorable. It is of education. It can only supervise, that is to say, interfere.

PUPILS OWN SCHOOL A COURAGEOUS STEP.

The place where Bombay its mind and aspirations are being re-built is not opposite Bori Bunder. The foundations of new Bombay are laid in the daring, even if modest educational enterprises of the Fellowship School at "China Baug," of the New Era School at Gowalia Tank and of the "Pupil's Own School" at Ville Parle, of the modest "Mandal" of the School of Art of the various "Samajs" that claim the devoted attention of the younger generation. That Bombay is undiscerned by the "eminent' coteries and their perpetual patrons the "distinguished visitor." That Bombay exists nevertheless.

FAR-SIGHTED PARENTS ARE RARE.

The celebrations of the "Pupils Own School" called for, as Sir Lalubhai Samaldas rightly pointed out and confessed, far-sighted parents. But far-sighted parents are rare. And, education is still the monopoly of certifying examiners. Examiners, and schools and colleges and universities still supply the certificates the safety-first, parents demand. Fear governs the parents. And, fear formulates the education of the child, not disciplined, helpful, healthful, freedom.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL OF VITAL EDUCATION.

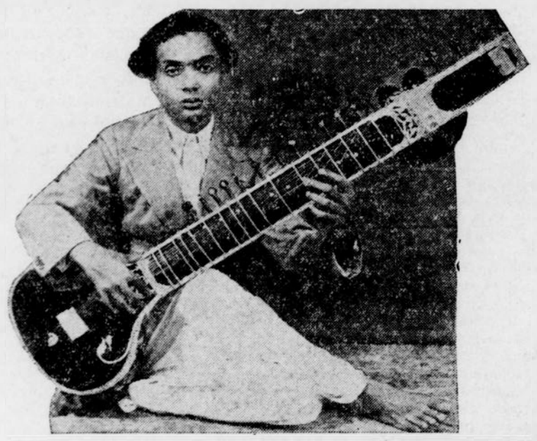
Freedom from fear is the first essential of vital education. As one observed the children, in the moonlight, brightly clad, passing towards the amphitheatre outlined by cactus hedges and distinguished by the spreading masses of the banana trees, one could not help admiring the taste and the judgment of those who had, with the delightful natural setting, created the "Pupils Own School." The prelude was not on the programme. No one remembered the programme or the names in the programme. Every one looked at the children. Every one listened to the costumes of the children, the music of the children, the dances of the children. For some moments everyone was the child with the children. The community of joy was complete.

Kumari Kokila Munshi, who sang with clear and fultless voice, is a credit to the school.

THE ARTIST SEES THE CHILD.

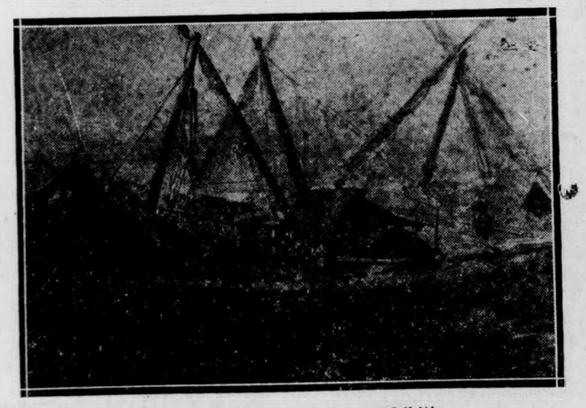
I dared not disturb the artist by my side, the artist who had travelled twelve miles to listen to and witness a fairy story. He had gone hopelessly child like gazing at the improvised stage and performance of the children. If I could have disturbed him, I would have requested him to paint me a picture of the "Son Pari" and her charming companions trickling through in moonlight in charming costumes set against the cactus hedges and the spreading mass of banana leaves. May I now request him to do so? For, that is Bombay, that is India, that is where beauty still, fortunately, lives, makes men and women happy, strong and free.

PROF. MAHOMED KHAN



Prof. Mohamed Khan, disciple of Ustad Majid Khan, the well-known "Been" player of Indore is only twenty-four. But his skill on "Been," "Surbahar" and "Sitar" is the skill of a born artist. In fact Prof. Mohamed Khan is of the family of Rajab Ali Khan of Devas State, reputed for his musical gifts. He has been in Bombay for some time and has already received tribute from an increasing number of students and exponents of music in Bombay. Prof. Mohamed Khan touches his instrument like an artist, like an artist he creates beauty of melody impossible to merely "scientific" gymnastics.

"THE BEAUTY OF THE BAY"



Exhibited at the Ville Parle Art Exhibition.

A PORTRAIT STUDY

A portrait study by Mr. Ransare obtained for the sculptor gold medal at the Ville Parle Art Exhibition organised by the Pathare Khshtriya Samaj.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

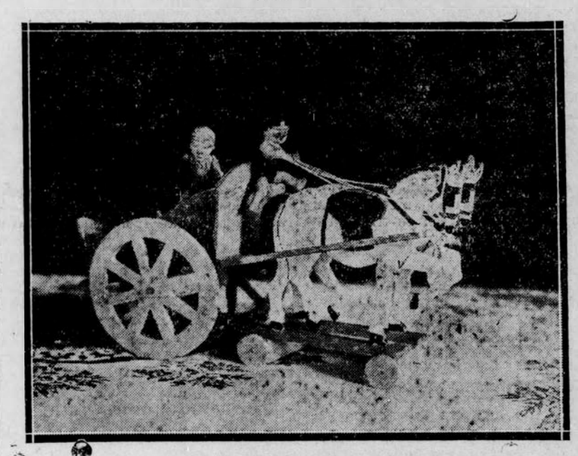
Museum of Motherhood and Infancy" (Moscow) that is reminiscent of fresco work. While the two first-named artists should be described as realists, the third sculptress—Sandomirskaya—carries in her art some stylisatory tendencies that are akin to expressionism, in the treatment of the surface of wood, in skilful handling of mass material, and in the unity of treatment of such mass materials, as for instance, in her "Motherhood", "Portrait of Tadjik Girl", "Adjarian Woman" etc. Denisova—Shadenko recently produced two successful works "Red Army Commander" and "Head of Mayakovsky." Thus we find that the soviet women sculptors have reached front rank positions. As for painting and engraving, women are so numerous here that we can refer only to the leading ones among them.

PAINTING NEW THEMATIES.

Among painters Zernova Bebutova Rangina Udaltzova Korotkova, and the already mentioned

(Continued on page 10)

"THE TOY CART"



Exhibited at the Ville Parle Art Exhibition.

Image Of Soviet Woman

"Art In Russia"

REALISM IN ART

Women, however, enjoy full equality not only in labour, but also in national affairs and in public life. In Ryzhsky's picture of "Chairwoman or of "Woman Delegate" or in Yanovskaya's "Women Delegates to 16th Party Congres,", we see the clear expression of this new type of womanhood. It is the same type of the woman workers, yet with special emphasis on her consciousness of responsibility for discharging the tasks and duties entrusted to her by the country. Riazhsky as an artist is one of the best exponents of realism in Soviet art therefore his approach to the portrait is particularly objective and particularly serious. For him the portrait is not merely the pretext for solving one or another problem of colour composition or of moods; oh no, Ryazhsky is precisely interested in a deepened solution of the problem of the portrait, which is to convey all the psychological peculiarities of the face that is portrayed, to reveal the complex of social and individual traits embodied in it. He is attentive and careful in regard to every detail of craftsmanship and harmony of colours. On the same order as the aforementioned pictures are his "Girl on Skiis" and "National Minority Girl."

THEME OF MOTHERHOOD

On reading our description of the new woman in Soviet art, the sentimental intellectual might exclaim: "And where is that 'Ewig Weibliche', the eternal feminine, the perennial theme of motherhood?" We can allay the misgivings of such a reader by introducing to him a number of pictures by Soviet artists in which the theme of motherhood is dealt with affectionately and attentively. Here is the work of the same Deineka, "Mother," Kuznetzov's "Kolkhoz Mother," Petrov Vodkin's "Motherhood" or a whole number of canvasses by Schurkin. What a depth of lyrical tenderness in these works! What harmony in their inward composition and in their colouring; what placidity of outlook and joy of existence! These mothers have not to fear. The future of their offspring is secured by the solid foundations of the socialist society for which these mothers and fathers have fought.

The theme of the mother who is a "evolutionary fighter" finds expression also in the paintings of Katzman, "Woman Fighters," and of Shurpin's "Woman Decorated with Red Banner," as well as in numerous other portraits of women commanders of the Red Army and so on.

OBJECTIVE BASIS

Art does not photograph, but it depicts reality. Realistic art is characteristic by the fact that it does not distort reality, but relying upon its objective basis, it gives synthetic portrayal of a phenomenon, stressing its pathetic expressiveness, and at the same time conveying the mood and interpretation of the artist, thereby emotionalising the reality.

Soviet art is inseparable from the Soviet reality. And even in such an insignificant section of it as subject of the feminine image we are witnessing the magnitude of the conquests of the October Revolution which has emancipated woman and has given her the opportunities for thorough development and full application of her creative powers.

AVENUES OF ART

The widest avenue of progress is now open to women in the realm of Soviet art.

Numerous women are now working as professional artists, as painters, engravers, and sculptures. Whereas the artistic work of women in pre-revolutionary days possessed an unavoidable flavour of dilletantism and shallowness, nothing of the kind is to be observed to-day. Strange as it may seem, yet we find the women artists excelling even in such a branch of art as would appear to be the most difficult one from the point of view of physical strength, namely in sculpture. We might refer to such gifted sculpturesses as Mukhina. Lebedeva, Sandomirskaya, Ryndziunskaya, Denisova-Schadenko, and (of the younger set) Somova and Smotrova. The works of the sculpturesses are so significant that we should like to consider each of them separately.

VITAL POSE AND MOVEMENT

Mukhina—who won the first prize at the USSR Art Exhibition in 1927 for her sculpture of the "Peasant Woman" that was impregnated with monumental and concentrated force—has given a good deal of attention in recent years to the portrait, especially to portraits of Soviet scientis (the portraits of Koltzov, Kotliarevsky, and others). While carefully studying nature and elaborately working out all the details, Mukhina does not forget about conveying the general emotional play of the features in the face depicted, and her portraits are noted for the concise and sharp characteristics contained in them. Great delineatory culture and special conception is shown by Mukhina in her sculptured figures. Lebedeva at times retires from nature into her studio for a whole period, and her small sculptures of nude women are the results of such periodical retirements. These little statuettes, fascinate the spectator by their variety, "convincingness" and vitality of pose and motion. These statuettes bear print of real craftsmanship, of a master who plastically feels the material and possesses a sharp and accurate artistic eye. Lebedeve, however, merite distinction not alone for these exquisite little statuettes. To her they are merely tentative studies of nature in preparation for the creation of big composite portraits. Among her noted portraits are those of Ts'ourupa, of Soltz and the portraits of schoch-brigade women. Both Lebedeve and Mukhina never lose perception of the reality, and they may justly be described as realistic sculptors.

EXPRESSIONISM

The colossal development of monumental and easel sculpture during the post-revolutionary period affords opportunities for sculptors to manifest their talent in many directions. Let us not forget that the recent architectural plans in the Soviet Union have shown the work of sculptors both for frontal and interior decoration of new buildings Thus, Mukhina, among other works, recently produced an interesting bas-relief for the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

RUSSIA TAKES ITS ART INSPIRATION FROM THE FIELDS

"THE HOME OF REST AND REPOSE
BY
MACHAVAI

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I'll bet you were mad when you caught that skunk."

"You bet; I was highly incensed."

* * * *

"The parade," said the newspaper account, "was very fine, being nearly three miles long, as was also the oration of the Hon. Mr.——."

* * * *

Newsboy: "Sir, my beautiful sister is dying of starvation. Will you buy the rest of my papers?"

"She sings, plays the 'cello, is a sister out to dinner."

* * * *

"Time must hang heavily on your hands."

"What do you mean?"

"You've got such a large wristwatch."

* * * *

"She sings, plays the 'cello, is a champion swimmer and paints beautifully!"

"Well, if old George can cook a bit, they ought to get on very well together!"—London Opinion.

* * * *

Miss Oldsmith: "Yes, I am a few years older than my fiance, but, you know, love is blind."

Mrs. Longwed: "However, you'll find marriage a very skilful oculist."

* * * *

"Father!" said Jimmie, "there's a big black cat in the dining room."

"Never mind," replied his father, "black cats are lucky."

"Yes, this one is; he's got your dinner."

* * * *

Artist: "Whatever success I have had, I owe it all to the telephone."

Friend: "How's that?"

Artist: "Well, while I was waiting for them to give me the right number I practised drawing on a pad."

* * * *

The new play was a failure. After the first act many left the theatre; at the end of the second most of the others started out. A cynical critic, as he rose from his seat, raised a restraining hand.

"Wait!" he loudly commanded. "Women and children first".

* * * *

"Do you like cooking?" asked one bachelor of another.

"Too much fancy work in it?" asked the other.

"That's it. Every one of them recipes began in the same way: Take a clean dish—' and that settled me."

* * * *

"Just think of it," said Joker, "a half a chicken. French fried potatoes, gravy, fine peas, corn, toast and butter, coffee, ice cream —and all for 25 cents—"

"Where?" yelled Hungermouth eagerly.

"Oh, nowhere," grinned Joker, "but just think of it!"

"Wouldn't you like to see wealth more equally divided?"

"Certainly—as soon as I've spent this five dollars."

* * * *

Tenant: "Why raise my rent when I am only occupying this miserable little attic?"

Landlord: "Well, you use the stairs more than anybody else."

* * * *

"You know you'll never have your name inscribed in the Hall of Fame."

"Perhaps not. But I'd rather have people asking why it isn't there than why it is."

* * * *

Scottish Employer: "Ye've bin wi' th' firm 40 years wi'out takin' a day off, an' I appreciate it, an' tae show I appreciate it, henceforth ye needna turn up when there's a snawstorm!"

* * * *

Diner: "You advertised that this restaurant is under new management, but I see the same manager is still here."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, but he got married yesterday."

* * * *

"This is the Gate of Heaven!" read the sign over the churchyard-gate in front of a church which was being restored, while underneath was a notice in large letters: "Go round the other way."

* * * *

Magistrate—You are accused of stealing a chicken. Anything to say?

Prisoner—I just took it for a lark, sir.

Magistrate—No resemblance whatever. Ten days.

* * * *

Pupil: "Do you think it's right to punish folks for things they haven't done?"

Teacher: "Why, of course not, Willie."

"Well, I didn't do my homework."

* * * *

Manager (sarcastically): "I notice there were 35,000 people present on the afternoon that your grandmother was buried."

Office Boy (rising to the occasion): "I couldn't swear to that, sir, but grandma was always very popular!"

* * * *

"What is the difference between an old-fashioned girl and a modern girl?"

"An old-fashioned girl blushes when she is ashamed, and a modern girl is ashamed when she blushes."

* * * *

It was dusk, as she stopped at the roadside garage.

"I want a quart of red oil," she said. The man gasped and hesitated.

"R-r-red oil, madam?"

"Certainly," she said, "my tail light has gone out!"

KEDAR AND BADRINATH MODEL

This model prepared writes great care by Syt. Purshottam Tricumdas is now exhibited in the Library Building of the Unicersity of Bombay.

The following is a description of a plaster model on a square wooden stand 1' 8" high, covered in a wooden case with glass on all sides, measuring 5'6" × 5' 6". The model represents in natural colours a part of the British Gharwal District in the U.P. lying roughly between Lat. 30 deg.-31 deg. N., and Long 70 deg. 80 deg. E., comprising an actual area of about 1,936 sq. miles.

The regin is bounded on the north, east and south by the remaining portion of the said district; on the west of the region lies the estates of the Independent Tehri State. The region forms a centre with Dehardun and Massoorie on the west, and Nainital, Almora and Ranikhet on the east.

The highest peaks are Badrinath on the north-east and Kedarnath on the north-west; they reach the heights of 22,770 and 23,190 feet respectively. Both the peaks are clad with perpetual snow. At the base of each of these peaks there are temples bearing the same names. Both these temples are regarded as the supremest places of pilgrimage by all devout Hindus.

The two main rivers, the Alaknanda and the Mandakini, rise from the glaciers of Badrinath and Kedarnath and bring with them the icy waters of a number of tributaries; they unite at Rudra Prayaga (on the south-west corner of the model) at an elevation of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level.

If we run our eyes along the red lines on the model, we may perceive how strangely they wind their way over mountain sides and along river crossings. It is then alone that we can have an idea of the kind of pathway that leads the pilgrims to the land of their heart's desire.

The 'scales of the model is 3/5 in. per 1,000' vertically, and 1½" per mile horizontally. "Red lines" on the model indicate foot-paths. 'Flag' of different shapes indicate routes, confluences, mathas, bethaks, and temples of different Gods and Goddesses. "Toy-models" of temples, types of vehicles used travellers, types of bridges, etc. are adjusted on the model in order to give a realistic view of the region. So also "artificial lights" of different hues and shades are fitted on the model in order that with the different regulators that manipulate the same we may be enabled to see the effects of the sudden climbatic changes that take place at different levels.

As we look upon this model we must imagine ourselves to have mounted on an aeroplane at a height of about 6,000 ft. and at an angle of about sixty-two from the perpendicular. Then, our view upon these mountains will have a range of vision, extending for about five miles in area situated at the vertical height of between 2,000 to 24,000 ft. above Sea-level. It is also here that the lines of snow-clad mountains, such as exist in no other part of the world, towering over a sea of intervening ranges one behind the other, can be embraced in a single glance of the eyes.

We can see this miniature and bring back to our mind's eye all the stories and tales unfolded in our Puranas. We can dream of being.

OLD DAYS OF TAMMANY HALL

When Boss Tweeds Gang Stole 75 Million Dollars In 30 Days

Amusing recollections of the staggering graft prevalent in the old days of the early Tammany Hall regime in New York City, were brought to the minds of members of the Kiwanis Club, Montreal, recently, by J. Alex Edmison. Mr. Edmison traced the history of the notorious organization from its inception to its downfall, and characterized it as "the organization which for so many years misgoverned New York, turned out many men of questionable fame, has been exposed time and time again, only to arise lustier and more corrupt than ever."

Even in its infancy, Mr. Edmison said, Tammany was subjected to vigorous attack in the newspapers, which printed horrified editorials about "the disreputable gang" at Tammany Hall. Nevertheless, it survived, to produce the first and greatest grafter of the United States, Boss Tweed, styled by Mr. Edmison as "the champion all-time all-American master of graft," who once visited Montreal in 1860, with his famous fire wagon, which had a tiger painted on the side.

Boss Tweed and his gang stole at least $75,000,000 from New York City in 30 months. Mr. Edmison said, and his motto, "every man has his price," won him henchmen in every important post in the city. All civic authorities, and the judges on the bench, were Tammany tools.

If they wanted a Westminstes Abbey for grafters," Mr. Edmison said, "they could do no better than to use the country courthouse in New York City. The sum of $250,000 was voted for its erection, and before it was finished $12,000,000 had been spent on it. Huge bills for repairs were passed by Tammany even before the building was completed, and among the accounts passed was one item: 'brooms—$41,000.'"

The newspapers for some time were powerless, either voluntarily or will-nilly, Mr. Edmison said. At any rate, the sum of $2,500,000 was spent on "advertising" by Tammany during those 30 months. An attempt to bribe the New York Times with $3,000,000 failed, however, and exposure followed, complete and damning. The Tammany gang, headed by Boss Tweed, broke up, and the "big shot" himself died in jail, while his henchmen decamped with speed to various parts of the globe.

MAY COME BACK AGAIN.

And so it went, down through the days of "Honest John" Kelly, who inaugurated the system in vogue until La Guardia assumed control at the last elections. Boss Croker, Boss Murphy, Curry, and Jimmie Walker, the renowned playboy.

"Tammany is down," concluded Mr. Edmison, "and is on the run. Many people think it is out, but I am afraid not. I think it will come back again, eventually, just as it did before, lostier and more corrupt than ever. Now, as regards Montreal and Canada. I am not saying we have anything like Tamamany here; but if we have, or if it comes here, we must stamp out such methods ruthlessly."—"Montreal Gazette."

TEN MOST INTELLI GENT ANIMALS

Chimpanzees Rate Highest And Cats Last In Opinion Of New York Zoo Director

Which are the ten most intelligent animals?

Lovers of dogs, horses and cats will each claim that their special favourite heads the list.

But they will all be wrong.

Dr. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoo, one of the greatest authorities on animal psychology, says there are four more intelligent types of animals than the dog, six more intelligent than the horse, while the cat is only tenth on the list says the "Sunday Express."

Dr. Blair's rating of animal intelligence is as follows:—

Chimpanzee,
Orang-outang,
Elephant,
Gorilla,
Dog
Beaver,
Horse,
Sea Lion
Bear,
Cat.

According to Dr. Blair, chimpanzees are outstanding for their powers of original thought memory, reasoning, imitativeness, and capacity for training.

A chimpanzee was deprived of food till it was hungry, and a banana placed out of reach in its cage.

The ape stood motionless for a moment, seized a box in the corner of its cage, placed it under the banana, jumped on the box, and triumphantly seized the food.

On the following day the banana was hung higher.

The chimpanzee promptly took a second box and won his prize.

ELEPHANT WISEST.

The elephant, says Dr. Blair, is the wisest of the lower animals.

Despite its physical strength it promptly recognises when captured that the best course is to accept captivity peacefully and make the best of it.

The elephant is never too old to learn.

One elephant in the New York Zoo made a practice of storing away buns on Sundays, when visitors are numerous, to be eaten on Monday, when there are few visitors.

Experiments with cats, dogs, and monkeys showed the superiority of monkeys in mastering new situations.

Dogs and cats showed plodding ability in learning new tricks by repetition.

The dog has a high capacity for training, but a cat can seldom be relied on. No matter how highly trained it is, it always remains its own master.

One of the most intelligent horses in the world was the famous Hans, of Elberfeld, Germany who was trained to do sums by tapping his foot on the ground.

Taps with the right foot meant units, with the left tens. In this way Hans solved complicated sums in arithmetic.

Sea lions are remarkable for their powers of memory and the ease and quickness with which they can be taught to perform tricks.

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The constable called at the villa and rang the bell. Inside the house the piano-playing ceased and a rather scared-looking young woman appeared at the door and asked: "Yes? What do you want?"

"Well, miss," said the constable, "we've just 'ad a telephone call to say that there's a fellow called Mozart being murdered in this 'ere 'ouse."—Tit Bits.

* * * *

"Can you tell me what steam is?" said the examiner. "Shure, sor," replied Pat, confidently. "It's wather gone crazy wid the heat."

A big fat man bumped into a rather lean looking gent and said, "From the looks of you, there must have been a famine," "Yes", replied the lean gent, "and from the looks of you, you're the guy that caused it."

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Friend—Why did you insist on your daughter's boy friend staying at your home for a whole month?

Father—I wanted to find out before I gave my consent to their marriage, whether I could afford to board him.

* * * *

Brown and his wife were at a local concert, and Mrs. Brown loudly applauded one of the singers.

"Why are you clapping for an encore? Her singing was terrible." said Brown irritably.

"I know it," replied the wife, "but I want to have another good look at her frock."

* * * *

"Wilfred! Wilfred!" whispered Mrs. Jones, excitedly. "There's a mouse in the bedroom."

"Wilfred sat up in bed and looked sleepily at his wife. "Well what about it?" he groaned.

"I can bear it, squeaking," she said.

"Well, d'yu want me to get out and oil it, or something," he snapped.

* * * *

More schoolboy howlers:

"To collect the fumes of sulphur hold a deacon over the end of the tube.

"A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending.

"What do you understand by the Theory of Exchange?—The Theory of Exchange, as I understand it, is not very well understood.

"A focus is a thing that looks like a mushroom, but if you eat it it feels different to a mushroom.

"Double dealing is when you buy something wholesale to sell at retail.

"Homer is a sort of pidgin that comes back again."

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MEXICO'S SIX-YEAR PLAN Will Bring Stability

Movement 'Based On Statistics And Experience' To Regenerate Country's Life

Mexico's six year plan is expected by its proponents to guide the country to economic and social stability by 1940. This plan was adopted at a recent convention of the National Revolutionary Party, which controls the country with an iron hand. The plan is being prepared for use in the Presidential campaign which comes to a climax in October.

The plan is of international significance and is commercial as well as political. It sets a policy in advance for the new President, who is likely to be Lazaro Cardenas, candidate of the ruling party. The view of this group is that if it is to continue in peaceful control six years longer, the electorate must be sufficiently widened and educated to accept election results under a two party system in the future.

ELIMINATES INDIVIDUAL RULE.

In this respect as well as in an economic way, Mexico is taking the leadership in Latin America. The six year plan eliminates the element of chieftain and individual rule from the national administration and includes among its major projects a steady increase of education in the primary and secondary schools, elevation of wage scales, improvement of sanitation and hygiene, conservation of natural resources, irrigation projects, control of industry, improvement of transportation and building of military strength.

Marines will be put aboard gunboats delivered by Spain this year. A new air regiment will be formed. Three thousand men are at work on the Laredo-Mexico highway, which is to be completed on Columbus day. New hotels and a big tourist drive in the United States are in prospect.

The plan is declared to be "the voice of the people." It says the "state will be the agent to put into activity and order the vital needs of the country and to bring the country peace and integrity."

CALLES IS "BRAINS" OF PLAN.

The head of the party and its brains is former President Plutarco Elias Calles, now in his 56th year, and much appears to depend upon his continuance in power. His power is something like that of the "genro" (elder statesman) in Japan. He is always consulted on important policies, although he holds no office.

In the last abortive attempt at revolution General Calles moved into the palace and took charge. He lives near Chapultepec, golfs every day and is interested in business and farming.

Unlike the "genro," however, he is subject to criticism even within his own party, where the left group of the younger element is seeking power. Calles has put a brake on the radicals. Little Socialism is in effect now unless it is the agrarian policy, which many regard as a failure but which goes ahead under political pressure. This giving of small land lots to the villagers out of big estates is in accord with the deepest traditions of the Mexican evolution.

PLAN IS SUMMARIZED.

Calles says the time has come to form a detailed programme of action that "should be based on statistics and lessons of experience. We should study all possibilities and realities."

Unofficial translation of the main points of the six year plan gives the following. Education will have as its purpose the teaching of children to use their conscience and think. There will be liberty to reach under the laws. There will be state control of primary and secondary education, and schools must keep scientifically at work given by the Government, which will be non-religious and Socialist in character. Teachers must be professionally prepared. In 1934 1,000 more schools (there are 10,000 now where there was none 20 years ago) are planned.

About 2,000 more schools are planned each year until 1938. In 1939, 3,000 more will be added. These will be country schools. Commercial schools will be reorganized and given great importance. Sports will be elevated in importance. The university will be relegated to second place in importance, since it is considered that there are already enough lawyers, engineers and doctors.

ESTATES TO BE DIVIDED.

The agrarian budget will be augmented to give irrigation where it is needed. The people will be given possession of their land and water. Big properties will be divided into small holdings and 4,000,000 pesos are to be allotted for continuation of the division of haciendas.

There will be a mixed agrarian commission, with Government and people's organizations acting instead of local Governments. Habitation will be free as will medical assistance, land for domestic cultivation, grass for animals, use of water for family and animals, and permission to take from the mountains anything needed.

The best way to organize and execute these ideas is to form unions, syndicates and federations, the plan states.

RESOURCES TO BE NATIONALIZED.

Measures will be taken to conserve forests. All underground resources will be nationalized. Certain zones of mines will be kept for national purposes. Official services will be organized to explore these zones.

No one will be allowed too much land. The national petroleum reserve will be enlarged so that the country may count on it in time of need. This is to prevent foreigners from continuing to grasp all the mineral zones.

Much freedom and help will be given Mexican miners, and there will be special vigilance and tariffs by the state. Actual concessions will be modified by reducing them in the future to the surface of the land in each concession. The good of the country will be kept first.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM.

Public works and road construction will be undertaken to stimulate national production and unite the country. The Laredo road will be finished first, then the road from Acapulco to Sonora in the north and connecting with Chiapas in the south. New water conduits will be constructed, especially for Mexico City.

National health and vital statistics will be kept. The national army will enlarge military hospitals, maneuver fields and reorganize for more arms in case of need.

Every individual has the right to work and to satisfy his honest necessities and pleasures. The duty of the country is to give such work. Syndicates should be formed to fight differences between classes. "Industry must give cheap and hygienic habitations to workers.

SPECIAL FIGHT ON VICE.

The Government will organize a special police to fight vice. Homes for the aged will be encouraged and dormitories for the unemployed. An effort will be made to discourage strong drink. The immigration department will allow foreigners to enter the country more easily, with preference given to Latins and those who will help cultivation of the country and help industry. A repatriation service will be organized.

All salaries will be taxed. An increase in death duties will help to solve agricultural and educational problems. The Bank of Mexico will be stripped of all political influence and reserves of gold will be increased. Gold will be allowed to circulate.

The foreign office will adopt a policy of brotherly feeling toward Latin-American countries. The nation will declare war only in self-defense.

CARDENAS OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Cordial co-operation will be given all nations which help the country to develop intellectually. Honest activities of foreigners within the country will be helped.

General Cardenas' campaign program, made public to-day, reiterates much of this basic plan with emphasis on industrial and agricultural help to be given in the tropical zones. It declares that relations with other countries should be based on sincere friendship not only with those united by racial and blood ties, but with those peoples united in economic and commercial relations. This was a particular reference to the United States.

The program also proposes special attention to the merchant marine

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Rahimbaev Abdullah

"BUTCHER AND SHEEP" ARE NO FRIENDS

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

Rahimbaev Abdullah, son of a peasant, dreamt of the life of the school teacher as his highest ambition. But tyranny led him elsewhere. And, he realised that there could be no friendship between "a butcher and a sheep". Thus begins the story of his nation's emancipation from the Czars.

Communists do not believe in fate—good or bad. They contend that every man makes his own fate, or at least,—the fate of man is determined by man. According to this maxim, a great multitude of people in present-day Russia have changed their fates—from bad to good and from good to bad. Such turns are liable to occur at any time, with the result certain beforehand. The former rich aristocracy, officers, landlords, usurers and the like are sure to be worsed by fate, while those who suffered will have the opportunity "to sit on top of the world."

Rahimbaev Abdullah, born in 1896 at Khojend in the rich valley of Ferghana to a middle-class peasant family, never dreamed of attaining to anything higher than the post of school-teacher in some Turkestanian native school. His father, who could boast of no great riches, could not even afford to maintain his son at a school. The earnest Rahimbaev, however, was of sturdy stock. He was not of a type to swerve from a decision. He had decided to be a teacher: soon we find him in a Tashkent Teachers' Training-School plugging away at his books night and day. For a peasant boy, to become a teacher was no easy task.

However, not the Training School, through which Rahimbaev planned to build up a respectable career, did the constructive work of acting as a directive in the life of the young "Sart," the contemptuous appellation attached to the Tadjiks by the Russians, but the life and doings of the great city of Tashkent. Here he encountered those scenes in social life that made a rebel of many a peaceful citizen. How could a man with a heart beating in his breast and a brain working in his head not be affected by the sight of the ill-treatment of millions of people of his own nationality at the hands of the tyrannical rulers of the Czarist regime.

Tashkent was a capital city, and like all capitals in colonial countries it was ruled over by a Governor-General, with absolute power over all of Turkestan. His word was law for the population.

Tashkent, a magnificent European city, was full of life and splendour. Its theaters, clubs and gambling-houses were no less crowded than those of Moscow and Petrograd. It was a centre for the cotton trade, for the busy marts which dealt in caracul pelts and carpets. Especially, it was the military centre from which the Czarist Government was preparing to invade India and extend the frontiers of the Russian Empire to the Indian Ocean. Tashkent was a busy city: the imperialist and capitalist activities of the Czar and his kin were centered in this Occidental city with an Oriental name.

A short distance away from this Tashkent is situated the original city of Tashkent, the native city it is called. With its narrow winding streets, mud-houses and dirty surroundings, it was like nothing so much as an old Medieval city.

DUST LADEN TOWN.

In the winter-time it was impossible to walk down these streets because of the mud and in the summer the dust kicked up by a passing "Arba," donkey or camel (these were the only means of transportation in the native Tashkent) was enough to suffocate one.

It was here that the young Rahimbaev lived while attending the Training—School in the new city during the day. Rahimbaev had chance enough to draw contrast between the lives led in these two cities. He was astounded by the collosal difference between these two cities so closed to one another.

The people of the old city suffered much. They laboured throughout the day and night. They lived in mud-houses or on the streets under the dark blue, star-bespattered sky. Everyone was struggling hard for his bit of bread. There were no doctors to attend the ever large number of sick. The peasantry was burdened down with taxes and kept in the dark dungeon of illiteracy After dusk the city changed into a grave-yard. Only the howling of the jackals and the barking of the dogs were heard, bearing the woeful tale of the unfortunate city. The Czarist police had found the natives' being out-doors after twilight dangerous to the European population of the neighbouring city.

In the new Tashkent the real life of the city the hours of entertainment, began only after sunset to go on into the wee hours of the morning. These differences between the two cities struck Rahimbaev square in the face and he began to hate the Russian oppressors as did the rest of his people. Now he understood why the peasants of Feghana called the Czarist regime, "a punishment from the heavens." Now he understood the attitude of his compatriots to that "cursed devil"—the Czar.

HE DETERMINES EDUCATING HIMSELF.

But there was no way out for Rahimbaev. By hook or by crook he must finish his schooling thence to pass on to a village school where he would pass his life silently, like the rest of his countrymen, so terrorized by the Czarist regime they hardly uttered a word in the presence of a stranger.

Came 1916 and a general uprising against the Czar all over Turkestan. The Government, having exhausted all its European forces in the World War had called for mobilization in Turkestan. This being against the laws of the Czarist Government was correctly considered by the people of Turkestan as a breach. They said: "The European War is no affair of ours. We refuse to sacrifice ourselves in the interests of the Russian capitalists." The Czarist Government, much alarmed, decided to subdue the "unfaithful" population of Turkestan within the shortest possible period. No instrument of destruction was overlooked. Soon the narrow streets of old Turkestan were filled with dead bodies and streaming with blood. The rebellion was thus suppressed; "peace and law" reigned.

Rahimbaev, a witness to these horrible scenes, decided once and for all that there could be no friendship between a butcher and a sheep." He determined to fight for the emancipation of his nation from the Russian oppressors and die an honourable death rather than be flogged or tortured to death. He did not have long to wait. A year later, in 1917, the Russian Empire fell, like a hollow, dried-up tree blown down by the strong currents of a fierce tempest—the October Revolution.

Rahimbaev immediately returned to his birth—place, Khojend, where he organized the workers of the cotton factories into a Nationalist organization, being at that time a Mussulman Nationalist. He spread propaganda through the neighbouring villages. His effective oratory and fine tactics gathered around him a good number of people of the lower—and middle—classes.

BURNT TO SERVE COUNTRY.

Rahimbaev was energetic, sincere and burning with only one idea— to serve his century-long suffering people. This mission he fulfilled with such zeal and skill that he became one of the most beloved and popular leaders of his country. In 1919 Rahimbaev, disillusioned in his nationalist ideals by the clergy and mullahs, who wanted to lead the people back under the yoke of the Czar, joined the Communist Party.

After joining the Communist Party, he expanded double the energy on his work. In the hot summer days or the cold winter nights regardless of conditions he would go among the peasants in the far-off villages explaining to them the aims of the Soviet regime and how it compared to the regime they were being dragged into by the clergymen. He almost always met with success in organizing the peasants he was such a good propagandist. Owing to his ability and ever-increasing popularity he was elected to the highly responsible post of secretary of the Communist Party in the district of Samarkand in 1920.

This well-built, though short, man with eyes glowing like torches in his head, executed his high duties in Samarkand in such a statesmanly manner that he

President Rahimbaev Abdullah.

was accepted as one of the most outstanding authorities of that section. He had immediately organized a number of well-disciplined bodies with the help of which he fought off and annihilated all the counter-revolutionary forces. He coped skilfully with the Basmatchis, the White refugees—all the anti—Bolshevik elements in Turkestan. In the same year he rose to a still higher office. He became general-secretary of the Communist Party of the entire territory of Turkestan. He took a very active part in carrying out the 1924 reform of "National Demarcation" in Central Asia through which the Turkestan Republic was split up into several Republics. Each separate nation inhabiting Turkestan was given the right to establish its own autonomous Republic.

FANATIC COMMUNIST.

Rahimbaev was a staunch Communist, I would say even a rather fanatic cummunist. He was for communism under any and all conditions. Therefore, when the N.E.P. (the New Economic Policy) was declared by Lenin he could not understand its real aim. He could not understand how they could return to the hated capitalist system of economy and declared his position publically. He openly opposed any slight retreat from "Real Communism." He proved himself a brave man. In 1925 he resigned from all the high posts he was holding and went to Moscow, the Mecca of Communists, to study and extend his knowledge of Communist Theories.

He gave himself upto the study of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism. He acquainted himself with the real causes and aims of the N.E.P. and plumbed the depths of its philosophy and found wherein lay his mistakes. In Moscow he studied at the School of Marxism, a branch of the Communist Academy, where he proved himself as diligent a student as he was an organizer on the field of practical action.

His talent and promising future were not unnoticed in Moscow. His good luck had followed him here to the citadel of Communism. He was here appointed head of the huge State Publishing House of the National Minorities of the U.S.S.R.

He discharged his duties so well on this job that the Commissariat of Education invited him to take charge of the Department of National Minority Education. He remained at this post until December 1933.

ALL BLUNDERS.

Towards the end of 1933 it was discovered that great blunders had been wrought in the State Policy of the Tadjikistan Government from which both the Government and the population had greatly suffered. The cotton production plan had not been fulfilled, many districts of the young Tadjik Republic were in ruins, the majority of the livestock had died off and in general a sharp scarcity of victuals was felt. This was all attributed to the incorrect policy of the President of the Tadjik Republic, Nasratullah Maqsum, who, it was discovered, as endeavouring to carry out a Nationalistic Policy instead of a Communist one. By creating all kind of shortages he expected to draw the population into taking steps against the Government.

No better man than Rahimbaev was available to mend all the blunders and heal all the wounds caused by the policy of this ex-president. This past December he was appointed chairman of the Sovmarkom of Tadjikistan, for which place he at once departed from Moscow.

On reaching Stalinabad (the former Doshamba), capital of the Tadjik S.S.R. president Rahimbaev immediately took up his duties and within the short period of two months corrected most of the mistakes of his predecessor. He toured the villiages and explained to the peasants the cause of the calamity that had befallen them. He made it clear that the policy of the former president had nothing in common with the policy of the Government. He showed them the way out of the pit into which they had been pushed by the counter-revolutionary Nasratullah Maqsum.

Rahimbaev organized State aid for the peasantry and passed laws to stimulate reconstruction work in the Republic of Tadjikistan. The situation is well in hand now thanks to the energetic, hard work of Rahimbaev.

ALWAYS A PEASANT.

In spite of his high post and authority, Rahimbaev leads a very simple life. He is married to a Tartar girl and they have two children. He lives with his family in an ordinary Stalinabad apartment. There is no guard at his door. He wants to be close to the peasants and they are always welcome in his house.

He usually wears a native costume in the simplest style. He, of all the other presidents of the Soviet Union, is the newest to his post. Nevertheless, he commands no less popularity in the Republic over which he presides than any of the other presidents.

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Health And Hygiene

HOUSING CHARTER

Tenants And Their Requirements

The annual conference of the National Council of Corporation Tenants' Associations at Derby outlined its demand for a housing charter, based on the ability of the people to pay. As an initial step it suggested that the Housing Acts of 1919, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1930 should be consolidated, with conflicting points eradicated, and that rents, inclusive of rates, should be fixed at a maximum of 15 per cent of the tenant's income. It was further proposed that all existing housing loans should be redeemed and reissued at 2½ per cent interest, the Government accepting all responsibility for such conversion, inasmuch as, private enterprise having failed, the provision of houses had became a national charge. This readjustment of financial provisions, the conference held, should not result in any increase in present rents. Application of the charter by the Government direct was advocated the Minister of Health to appoint local inspectors in all areas where houses had been built under the Acts.

Other requirements formulated included regular exterior and interior decoration, the provision in all future buildings of a hot and cold water system, electric light and power, and separate bathroom and water-closet within the four outer walls, these conditions also to be applied wherever practicable in existing houses. In regard to estate amenities, such as public halls, sports centres, playing fields, libraries, and swimming baths, it was proposed that these should be a national responsibility, local authorities having defaulted therein under the excuse of economy.

The charter was submitted on behalf of the Larkhill (Liverpool) Association by Mr. A. E. Brown, who estimated that the financial readjustment would bring about a saving of 50 per cent in standing charges, thus presenting the possibility of a considerable reduction in rents.

HEATING AND PRESSURE

The Combination Studied With The Aid Of A Closed Gun

In a Diesel engine air is compressed so highly that when a little oil is sprayed into the cylinder it ignites burns and expands with the result that the compressing piston is driven back. A gas thus squeezed is heated. Any one who has ever pumped up an automobile tire knows as much.

This simple principle may well lead the laboratory experimenter to new discoveries. Dr. C. Ramsauer reveals its possibilities in the physikalische Zeitschrift. He has himself been experimenting with a sort of closed gun. At one end he fires a projectile (engineers will recognize it as a piston) and at the other end he compresses a gas. When the projectile is fired by compressed air the projectile can be given a moderate speed of 600 feet a second. It oscillates back and forth in the tube or gun about a score of times. Higher speeds (1,500 feet a second) were imparted by smokeless powder, but the "gun" was broken. This does not discourage Ramsaues.

As yet neither scientific nor practical results have come out of these experiments. But they are promising. They indicate a way of studying matter at both high temperatures and high pdessures. The reader of Jeans and Eddington will recall that, according to their theories, the atoms in the stars are in a state of awful turmoil. Pressures of billions of tons, temperatures measured by tens of millions of degrees! Thus are the light, heat, indeed all radiation of the suns and stars explained, not to mention stellar ages of some five or six billion years.

HIGH PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE

Never has it been possible on the earth to experiment with both high pressure and high temperature at the same time. Heat anything in the laboratory or the factory and it softens, melts, volatilizes. Squeeze it and the temperature is raised (moderately as temperatures go), but the state changes. In the case of a gas which becomes liquid and even solid, the temperature goes down—down almost to absolute zero. But what happens when both temperature and pressure are raised? Ramsauer hopes to answer with his gun. To be sure, he cannot duplicate the enormous pressures and temperatures that prevail in the stars, but he may show what happens to a gas in a fraction of a second under the conditions that he can create; also what kind of light and heat the gas emits and what its electrical properties are.

BLOOD AND DRUNKENNESS

Sobriety Determined Abroad By Amount Of Alcohol In Veins

It is not the first time that we have had occasion to do honor in this department to Dr. Klaus Hansen of the University of Oslo, Norway. Like dozens of other physiologists before him, he has concerned himself with the effect of alcohol on the human organism. He tested drinkers and teetotalers by sound and by sight. Also he analyzed their blood. All the authorities agree with him that the paralyzing effect of strong drink can be gauged by the amount of alcohol in the veins and arteries.

Out of this work came a scientific test for intoxication which was legally adopted in Norway. Now the Nazis have followed the Norwegian example. In the Institute for Legal and Social Medicine, Berlin, a new department has been opened to end all wrangling between policemen and automobile drivers charged with being drunk.

As in Norway, a policeman takes his man to the nearest station house. There a surgeon pricks the lobe of the accused's ear and draws off a little blood into a tube, which is promptly closed with a rubber stopper. Off goes the tube to the new department in the institute.

DRUNK ACCORDING TO LAW

If the report comes back with some such damning statement as "amount of absolute alcohol is 0.70 milligrams per cubic centimeter of blood" the man under arrest may protest his complete innocence and sobdiety when he ran into another car os much as he pleased. He is (or was by the time the report came in) scientifically and legally drunk.

If you want to compare the various stages of inebriety with the amount of absolute alcohol in the blood let this excerpt from a table by Dr. Walter Miles aid you:

0.40 mg. per cc.: "You don't think I'm drunk, do you? Why, I haven't taken anything yet."

0.50 mg. per cc.: "Can lick anybody in the country." Observable difficulty in lighting a match.

0.70 mg. per cc.: Amused at his own clumsiness or rather at the seeming perversity of things about him. Upsets chair on rising.

1.00 mg. per cc.: Staggers perceptibly. Sings loudly. Complains that others don't keep on their side of the road.

2.00 mg. per cc.: Can't recall with whom he spent the evening.

4.00 mg. per cc.: Deep anesthesia that may be fatal.

The blood test works equally well for the innocent. Dr. Hansen sen once interceded for a driver in Oslo whose blood concentration was far below anything that indicated even the beginning of intoxication. "Reckless driving while drunk," charged the policeman. "Non-sense," retorted Hansen after a test, "just nervous."

MOUTH BREATHING

A careful study of the anatomy and physiology of the nose shows it to be far more than a mere alternative route for inhailing and exhaling aim. It is indeed a remarkably unique protective organ, fitted for the important office of guardian to the respiratory tract, by a fourfold adaptation which can in no way be even imitated by the mouth.

First, it is the organ of smell, by which we are enabled to tell whether the air we breathe is pure or not, detecting stuffy, bacterial, or noxious vapours, which would otherwise be inspired to the detriment of the whole system.

Secondly, the entrance to the nostrils is guarded by short hairs which entangle the dust and debris, and thus form an effective filter for much of the germ-laden flotsam and jetsam so prevalent in our town and city atmosphere.

The third part of its line of defence lies in the abundant secretion of mucus from the membrance lining the nasal chambers. This catches and holds the solid bodies which have escaped the guard'an hairs, until they are ejected by blowing the nose or sneezing. It is also established that this mucus retards the multiplication of microbes.

THE FOURTH FACTOR.

The fourth factor in the defence mechanism is a particular type of gland cell, which forms what is known as lymphoid tissue. This specialized tissue, situated at the back of the nasal cavity, produces rich supplies of white blood cells (aptly called the police of the body), which by their germicidal activities form one of our best securities against microbic invasion.

Mouth breathing cannot be too strongly condemned, because it offers free admission into the respiratory passages and lung tissue for the germs and germ-laden solid bodies which are always present in the air we breathe. Also it is to be deprecated for another reason. It causes the memberanes of the throat to become dry and inflamed, making them excellent hosts for infectious germs.

The cause of this habit is usually some degree of blockage in the nasal passages. This may be due to enlarged adenoids, bony malformation, polypus or other growth, etc., all of which should be treated by a doctor.

Blockage may also be caused by careless nasal hygiene. With many this resolves itself into one of two equally harmful extremes. Either there is a miniature sniff into the handkerchief followed by a dainty polishing of the end of the nose, or the nostrils are pulled about and squeezed so that in time they assume a bulbous character which greatly increases the possibility of congestion.

The correct procedure is first to take two or three deep inspirations, and then to expire sharply into a handkerchief through one nostril only, the other being held compressed, and then in the same way the expiration should be made through the other nostril.

HEAVY WATER AND LIFE

Thirst And Other Odd Results Noted In Animal Experiments

Hardly had the new heavy hydrogen been discovered by Urey Murphy and Brickwedde when physicists began to wonder what water made from it would be like. Heavy water does not occur naturally in high concentrates. Small amounts are found in such stagnant bodies as Searles Lake, Calif. Methods for making the water by electrolysis were, therefore, devised, with the result that a new realm of experimentation has been opened. Advances in chemistry, biology, medicine and physics are forseen, simply because this new water has strange properties.

Let Professor Urey speak on the chemical outlook:

In chemistry water is most important, because it is one of the most complete solvents. Many of our chemical reactions occur in water. Its own physical properties are standards of reference. We measure heat by its means, for example.

Hydrogen is, next to carbon, the element that enters into the largest number of combinations. Over 300,000 known organic compounds contain some form of hydrogen in addition to carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. Since the properties of the compounds containing heavy hydrogen are all appreciably different from those containing the lighter hydrogen, it follows that we have a vast number of new possible unions to study.

Before the discovery of heavy hydrogen, it was impossible to test theories of chemical reaction, because the compounds mixed with water usually contained the same kind of hydrogen as the water. Thus a chemist could only guess what happened when sugar (a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) was dissolved in water and recrystallized by evaporation. Did it leave some of its own constituents in the water and acquire new ones?

Utilizing heavy water as a solvent is like labeling atoms red and green. After evaporation it is easy to decide whether the hydrogen in the sugar is light, as it was originally, or heavy in whole or part. Experiments conducted in Europe indicate that atoms do wander about and that recrystallized sugar does contain heavy hydrogen.

Three-fourths of the human body is water. Suppose this wandering were to take place in the tissues. What would be the effect? No one knows, but a few experiments have been made with low forms of life, leading to queer results.

At Lafayette College it was found that heavy water is not always poisonous, although it has proved fatal to some very low marine animals. Yeast cells will not grow in it as rapidly as in ordinary water. Professor Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California found that tobacco seeds soaked in heavy water would not sprout. Transferred to ordinary water, a few shoots appeared, to lead a short, freakish life. Flatworms, killed, apparently, in three hours by immersion in heavy water, came to life again in ordinary water. Professor H. S. Taylor of Princeton in collaboration with Professors Swingle, Eyring and Frost found that tadpoles of the green frog could not live in heavy water more than an hour.

The latest experiments which have been made to determine the effect of heavy water on life are those recorded in Science by Professor Gilbert N. Lewis. With the aid of a medicine dropper he fed heavy water to one mouse and ordinary water to two controls. Heavy water is worth $7,500 a pound, so that the number of drops that could be administered was limited.

OVER-WEIGHT IS DANGEROUS

For people over forty-five years of age it is very important to keep their weight within normal limits. As the weight increases, the deathrate increases. Overweight should be treated as a menacing disease. No one should ever take drugs of any description to reduce weight, as many of the advertised weight-reducing drugs would wreck the constitution of a normal person, to say nothing of a fat person.

NUTS ARE NOURISHING

Many people look upon nuts merely as an extra or dessert, or upon roast chestnuts as an amusement on a cold winter's evening. But in addition to these time—honoured usages nuts can form some of the most tasty and nourishing dishes on the daily menu. They are rich in protein and calcium, while Brazil nuts and pine kernels are especially valuable for fats.

Like cheese they can be used in many ways, cooked or uncooked. Some people like them in their shells for dessert, enjoying the fun of cracking them. Others find this exercise tedious and buy their nuts shelled, in which form they can be used with greens or fruit salad. Some again prefer them grated or milled, in which form they are most digestible and make quite an effective decoration for salads.

For cooking, of course, the nuts have to be milled. I buy the mixed shelled nuts of walnuts, Brazil, hazel, peanuts, almonds, and pine kernels.

Women Banned By Rome

Orders have been issued restricting the employment of women from Rome in Italian government offices.

Each department is given the right to decide the number of women it shall allow to compete in public examinations for admission to the service, and how many women it shall accept from those who pass.

Departments are also given the right to exclude women altogether from certain branches.

DAY IN ATHENS

Independence Day was celebrated in Athens and throughout Greece. The day marks the beginning of the war which liberated Greece from the Ottoman Empire. Representatives of Turkey and Turkish aeroplanes took part in the ceremonies.
Photo Shows:—Evzones at the Athens parade. Kourb March 31st, 1934 PN.

Prison Life To-day

Where Reforms Are Needed

"As, Love! could thou and I with Fate conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Remould it nearer to the Heart's Desire!"

We all feel like this quite often, but Omar's philosophy is seldom helpful to those of us the have practical work to do with human beings. We cannot shatter the scheme of things and rebuild anew. The task of most of us is to pour new wine into old bottles.

This has certainly been the task of the Prison Commission. They inherited an ill-considered and callous system, the result of a welcome but ill-considered change from transportation and execution. As Mr. Fox reminds us, imprisonment was not used as a form of punishment in itself. The punishment of treasong and for all felonies was death.....In the seventeenth century the further practice grew up of granting Crown Pardons to condemned felons conditionally on their agreeing to be "transported beyond the seas"..... For misdemeanours the punishments were fines, whipping, or... exposure in stocks or pillory writes Claud Mullins Metropolitan Police Court Magistrate in "John O' London's Weekly."

A MERCIFUL CHANGE

Jails were used, but only for the safe custody of its victims or in order to extort fines or other payments from them. But when wholesale executions and transportation were abolished, jails had to be used for punishment.

The change was a merciful one—it was effected as modern improvements are effected to-day, with but little encouragement from either the Bench or the lawyers—but the authorities had still to no clear idea what imprisonment was intended to do. Slowly ideas about the reformation of prisoners evolved, but again little support was forthcoming from those who should have been in the forefront of the demand for progress. In 1863 a House of Lords Committee favoured deterrence as the true object of imprisonment—"hard labour, hard fare, and a hard bed." The Archbishop of the day and judges on the Bench united to decry the reformation of the prisoner. A Chairman of the Prison Commission declared that "the object of the penal element is more to deter others than for the effect on the idividual subjected to punishment"—thus omitting the vital factor that imprisonment was not indefinite, and that this being so, society could be protected only if the prisoner on his discharge was a better man than at the time of his conviction.

MAKING THEM BETTER MEN.

In 1895 a Government Committee reported that prison discipline and treatment should be more effectually designed to maintain, stimulate or awaken the higher susceptibilites of prisoners, to develop their moral instincts, to train them in orderly and industrial habits, and whenever possible to turn them out of prison better men and women physically and mentally than when they came in.

This conception was carried out by Parliament in 1898, and, Mr. Fox says, then "the natural development of over thirty years has proceeded without further intervention by Parliament."

On this legislative material the Prison Commission has had to build, and so successful has this policy been, especially in recent years, that conditions in 1934 are radically different from those of 1898. Mr. Fox describes prison life to-day, he has an important chapter on the classification of prisoners and discusses the problem of prison labour, on which a Home Office Committee have just reported. He shows the value of the modern system of prison visitors, both semi-official and unofficial. The semi-official visitors are the Visiting Justices, a valuable survival of the days before 1877 when the Justices in Quarter Sessions both owned and administered the local prisons. Now the Visiting Justices have certain disciplinary powers and a right to inspect and report to the Home Secretary on these prisons:—

They are the superior disciplinary authority of the prison, and to them are referred all reports against prisoners for breaches of discipline with which the Governor is not empowered to deal, or for which he considers the punishments he can award inadequate. To them also, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, is reserved the power to award corporal punishment for the offences for which this may still be awarded.

WHAT VISITORS SEE

They constitute "an impartial, judicial, and non-official body, having access to all parts of the prison and to every prisoner." But there are many other kinds of visitors who are encouraged by the Commission to visit prisons. Mr. Fox says frankly of visitors, it can of course be said that they see only what they are shown, and one would not wish to attach too much importance to these visits as a mean of throwing light on dark places.

But he quite correctly adds:—

This cannot be said of the many hundreds of voluntary workers whose co-operation with the prison staffs in the work of education, visiting prisoners in their cells, and assisting them on discharge, has provided perhaps the most striking and fruitful development of the post-War administration.

NOT PAMPERED

This development has led some foolish people to complain that prisoners are pampered, but it is well to remember that the only prison where, owing to its geographical position, it has not been possible to introduce these developments—Dartmoor—is the only prison where there has been a serious riot in modren times. Prisoners are not pampered, but education and contact with discerning and trusted people from outside help considerably to evoke a change of heart in the prisoner and to send him out a better man than he was on his entry.

Mr. Fox has an excellent chapter on the Borstal system, which is the most hopeful side of the work of the Prison Commission. One can only wish that he had reprinted and thus made available for the general public the magnificent booklet prepared for the Prison Commission in 1932 entitled "The Principles of the Borstal System." This is the finest work on the reclamation of young offenders ever penned, and it is much to be regretted that it is not generally available. Is this because it is too enlightened for those in highest authority?

THREE GRAVE PROBLEMS

Few readers of this excellent book can fail to realize the need that Parliament should now step in again with new principles. The limit of purely administrative reform has almost been reached. Three grave problems that face us to-day can be tackled only through fresh legislation:—

(1) The minority of hopeless cases require permanent and non-penal confinement or control; the perpetual procession of elderly men and women in and out of prison on comparatively short sentences involves great loss to the public and much waste of official energy.

(2) At the other end many classes of prisoners should not be dealt with in prisons at all; among these are most of the 13,000 non-criminal debtors, many of the 11,500 who were sent to prison for non-payment of fines, and the 1,883 youths and 119 girls under twenty-one, some of whom should have been sent to Borstal, but most of whom might well have been dealt with in one way or another under the Probation Acts.

THE NEED FOR NEW IDEAS

(3) Lastly comes the vital problem of securing more intelligent sentencing. Prison reforms must fail unless accompanied by new ideas in the courts. Somehow or other all those whose duty it is to sentence law-breakers need to be equipped with a knowledge of penology. The days when humanity and common sense were all that was required on the Bench are gone. The time is coming when all those on the Bench, high and low, will have trained themselves in penology, and when prison governors and medical officers whose opportunities for understanding lawbreakers are usually vastly greater than those of the court, will have a statutory right to report (without being asked) and to suggest to the Bench methods of dealing with the offenders. At present there is a wide gulf between Bench and prison authorities. Only if the Bench asks for advice or information is it forthcoming, and very often no such request is made. Only by greater knowledge in the Bench and freer contacts between Bench and prison authorities are we likely to secure a more scientific treatment of the problem of delinquency.

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THE SAFE AND CERTAIN LAXATIVE

OF ALL CHEMISTS

World Of Science

THIRD ASPECT OF Hydrogen

When Lord Rutherford announced that in all probability there are at least three kinds of hydrogen (two are known) those who follow physics were excited. To be sure the third of the triplets has not actually been discovered, but such is the inevitability about such predictions, especially if they come from Rutherford's laboratory in Cambridge, England, that they assume an air of certainty. Besides, something astounding has been found, whether it is a hydrogen triplet or not.

What Rutherford and his associates, Drs. Oliphant and Hartleck, did was to take heavy hydrogen atoms—they are twice as heavy as the ordinary kind—and hurl them at other heavy hydrogen atoms. Smashing blows were delivered. Give a heavy projectile even a slow speed and it will batter its way through to the very kernel of an atom. The target in this case was not the gas hydrogen but solid ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate and orthophosphoric acid, all containing hydrogen of the double-weight kind. Out of the kernels of the heavy hydrogen atoms came protons—stripped atoms of ordinary hydrogen. The heavy hydrogen projectiles—"diplons" in England, "deutons" in America—were hurled with an energy of 100,000 volts, which is low as such bombarding energies go. But the protons that came out of the heavy hydrogen in the solids had energies of 3,000,000 volts.

PROTONS OF GREAT ENERGY

It usually turns out that when a projectile is fired at an atomic target it is captured. A new atomic combination is formed (transmutation in popular speech), and a fragment of the struck atom ejected. In this instance protons of enormous energy came out. Did two heavy hydrogen atoms produce a new hydrogen atom of mass three and throw out a proton of ordinary hydrogen? Or did the projectiles of heavy hydrogen form helium of mass three (also something utterly new) and a heavy neutron? Whatever the answer, may be an important discovery has been made. It was for this reason that Cambridge felt justified in telling the world what had been done.

As a matter of fact, Lord Rutherford is only one of several physicists and chemists who have suspected that hydrogen was by no means the simple element that it seemed to be. Early in February Sir J. J. Thomson, Rutherford's predecessor as director of the famous Cavendish laboratory of Cambridge, told the Royal Institution that more than twenty years ago he had detected a form of hydrogen which he now identifies as the second of the triplets—the one out of which the much discussed heavy water is made. Not only this, but he reached the conclusion that there is still a third form. It is not impossible that Lord Rutherford and his associates may have been inspired by Thomson. Remember that they fired projectiles at a solid containing heavy hydrogen. So did Thomson—at a potassium compound of hydrogen and at black mica.

We must also give Professor Wendell M. Latimer and Dr. Herbert A. Young of the University of California a little credit. Applying the magneto-optical method of Professor Fred Allison—a method about the certainty of which there is still much wrangling—they found evidence in heavy water last Summer of something that they took to be a third kind of hydrogen.

Water is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen. With three kinds of hydrogen and three of oxygen, eighteen different kinds of water are theoretically possible, each having distinctive physical properties. Moreover hydrogen enters into literally thousands of chemical combinations. Think of about 200 different kinds of ethyl alcohol alone—the kind we drink! Clearly there is work to do.

NEW TASK OF CHEMISTRY

More important is the fact that chemistry is about to enter upon a new phase of its evolution. All that the Greeks knew about chemistry was summed up in what we still call the "elements"—earth, fire, water and air. Material things had to belong to one of these categories. Then came the alchemists who created a mysterious inflammatory principle called "phlogiston," which served for a time to explain what happens, for instance, when coal is burned. Lavoisier disposed of this by showing how elementary substances (oxygen and iron, for example) could combine to form a compound, and this without invoking phlogiston.

We have ninety-two elements, nearly all of which can form combinations. Now we discover—as the two or three kinds of hydrogen show—that even these ninety-two so called elements are not elementary. Isn't it clear that the chemist of to-day is a crude fellow, almost a sort of simple-minded alchemist, compared with the chemist of to-morrow, who must be able to juggle millions of combinations where now only about 750,000 are known?

GARDENING BY ELECTRICITY

The use of hot pipes for heating the soil for intensive gardening is well known. Experiments are now being made with soil-heating electrical cables. The development of the electrical grid and of market gardening in Britain increases the interest of these experiments. The New York Power and Light Corporation have supplied soil-heating cables for greenhouses growing roses for the cut-flower market. With this method of heating each rose-tree produced one more bloom per month, and one gardener's stock produced 2,500 more blooms in March, 1933, than in the previous March.

The grower could regulate the heating with a high degree of exactitude. The extra income from the 2,500 extra blooms was about £100, while twenty tons of coal were saved. At American prices this means about £10. The electricity cost about £3, leaving a net profit of over £100. In a tree nursery one year was saved in the growing of yews for transplanting. Lettuces and cabbages grew two days quicker, and tomatoes four days quicker.

The cable is laid about six inches below the surface, and consumes about one kilowatt hour per square yard per day, or about the same amount of current as a continuously burning 100 candle-power lamp.

TEN-YARD STRIP OF FILM

Takes 6,000 Pictures

By devising a way to crowd more than 6,000 pictures on a ten-yard strip of motion picture film, a German inventor lays claim to outstanding economy in movie making. The pictures are taken in eighteen parallel strips along the film, which runs alternately forward and backward, on a slant, through the camera and projector. The individual pictures are also taken on a slant to compensate for this, so that they will appear level on the screen. Each foot of the new film is equivalent to twenty feet of standard film, and, because of its greater width, is declared less subject to breakage and so further reduces the cost.

THE 200-INCH MIRROR.

COATING OF ALUMINIUM WILL AID ITS REFLECTING PROPERTIES.

The 100-inch mirror of Mount Wilson owes its reflecting properties to a thin film of silver which was chemically deposited. Silver is objectionable to the astronomer. It throws back visible light but not the ultra-violet rays that cannot be seen. Yet without these rays, so essential in a spectrum, it is impossible to determine accurately what elements are glowing in a star.

Aluminium is the material with which the 200-inch mirror soon to be cast for Mount Wilson Observatory will be coated, as the result of experience gained by Dr. J. Strong of the California Institute of Technology. In fact, he will probably superintend the job of aluminizing the disk.

CAR'S TELESCOPIC BODY

Makes Comfortable Bed

To enable it to serve as a home on wheels, a motor car, introduced by a British inventor, is provided with a telescoping body. When a roadside stop is made for the night, the rear section is drawn out. The seats of the car thereupon collapse automatically, making a comfortable bed. Working smoothly on rollers, the telescoping portion of the body is easily handled by one person. When it is closed, the car is of conventional appearance. Luggage space at the rear accommodates all the supplies required for an ordinary motor tour.

SOUNDPROOF CAR MAKES

Noisy Subway Quiet

Subway riders in New York City recently enjoyed the novelty of silent travel when a soundproof car of new design received its first service tests. Insulation shuts out the roar, while five air-conditioning ducts in the ceiling take the place of open windows to bring fresh air to passengers. Even the clank of hanging chains between the cars is suppressed by encasing them in rubber tubing. To demonstrate the efficiency of the car the windows were opened during the trials and the familiar deafening noise was heard.

SUNSHINE FROM EAST

May Light Night Of West

Piping sunlight around the earth from the Orient to illuminate New England homes at night is a possibility predicted by Dr. Alexander Silverman, University of Pittsburgh chemist, if a cheap way can be found to manufacture fused quartz from beach sand. Rods of this glasslike substance, because of their curious powers of internal reflection, can conduct light around corners.

NEW YORK TAXI DRIVERS' RIOT

Twenty-five taxicab drivers who had failed to answer a strike call were left naked and bleeding on Lower Broadway, New York, after an attack by hundreds of taxi-drivers who are on strike. One hundred taxi-cabs plying for hire were demolished and set on fire in the heart of the city by rioting strikers, who paralysed traffic and defied the police. The rioters ran wild in the heart of the business section of New York and dragged men and women fares from taxicabs which remained in the streets and beat the drivers of these into unconsciousness.
Photo Shows:—Firemen putting out a fire started by strikers in a cab at Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street, New York

If You Want To Be A Dictator

Take This Short Course

(BY LOUIS ATLAS.)

The demand for dictators in our world to-day far exceeds the supply and yet thousands of ambitious young men walk the streets unemployed, wondering where they can get a job.

Many of these young men are college graduates and were trained to be excellent quack doctors, operators of divorce mills and bond salesmen. But all these noble professions are overcrowded and the younger generation continues to waste away its energies, vainly pursuing an occupation.

Many of these young men would be happy to become dictators if they knew how to go about it. Being a dictator isn't the best job in the world but it's a job, and it helps you to pass the time. Because of an oversight, our universities have neglected to give courses in dictatorship so we propose to fill this lacuna by offering a few tips which, may prove helpful to aspirants for the position.

Never having been a dictator ourselves, we can't speak from personal experience. We have done the next best thing. We have made a careful study of all of the contemporary dictators and can tell just how to go about getting such a position.

1. The most important element in a successful dictator is his physical makeup. Brains don't count. He can buy those. But he himself must have a face that strikes you as being different.

2. Study our illustration. It is a composite picture of most of our modern dictators. Observe the jaw. Without a prominent jaw you can't be a dictator. Hitler has a jaw. Mussolini has a jaw. So has Stalin. Get the idea?

3. Notice the way the hair is not combed. That makes for temperament. Of course, a lot of dictators have no hair but those are special cases.

4. A dictator should never smile. Instead, he should always scowl. It proves that he is strong, firm, principled, never smokes, drinks, chews or eats candy. On the other hand, it proves that he rides a horse every morning, boxes for six hours, takes setting up exercises, can drive a racing car and finally, that he retires every night at nine o'clock and rises at 5 a.m.

5. To be a good dictator, you should have a slogan. Something like, "Hotcha! Hotcha!" would never do. It must be a concrete slogan that will make mankind lift itself up. Like this: "Down with snuff! A good Aryan never uses snuff!" or, if that one has been used before, you can always shout: "Blood will tell. We are descended from adam! He was the first Aryan!" Get the idea?

6. A good dictator should always wear a shirt. The color doesn't matter as long as the wearer is consistent about it. If it is a red shirt, see that it stays red, even after being washed.

7. Never be stingy about making promises. If you are addressing a crowd of 2,324,672 persons don't hesitate to shout: "I have been sent by Heaven to give you Ford cars, bathtubs, ginger ale and ice water on tap. Other nations are trying to keep these things from us but we shall triumph. Our blood will tell! Long live Adam, father of all Aryans!"

8. Every good dictator ought to escape assassination at least once or twice a year. It makes him more sacred in the eyes of his subjects. If he can't get somebody to shoot at him, then he should hire somebody to use a blank gun. The effect is wonderful.

9. Be careful of photographers. When the camera is aimed at you, assume the pose that you see in our illustration. The jaw should be slung out, the eyes defiant and the teeth clenched. You should study these poses in front of the mirror for 15 minutes each day and finally you should be able to control all your facial muscles.

10. At least once in your lifetime, before becoming a dictator, you should starve for a while. For two reasons: first, it will make you terribly sore about the world and give your eye the proper gleam of mischief and destruction; second, if your future biographers ever discovered that you never even starved once in your lifetime, they would brand you as a fake. Then where would you be? we ask you? If you don't want to starve, then you had better give up the idea of being a dictator right now.

If any of our readers are interested in more suggestions, we will be happy to give a post graduate course on this timely subject—(Chicago Tribune).

INDIAN ATHELETIC LEAGUES DEMONSTRATION

The Indian Athletic League is responsible for helping the physical education of young boys and girls. In this picture are seen young girls demonstrating at a recent meeting of the League.

FRUIT AS A NATIONAL DIET

Grow And Eat More Fruit

(By P. L. BANISHI.)

Sjt Banishi points out the importance of fruit as a national diet. He shows how the fruit area in India compares very unfavourably with similar areas in other lands. He indicates that fruit is even now used in India more as medicine rather than as a regular diet. If we could, as a nation, grow more fruit it will, he maintains help agriculture and reduce national death rate.

FRUIT, A DIVINE GIFT.

Eat more fruits and go for gardening are the modern slogans of the doctors and the horticulturists respectively. If we simply dive deep in this adage we cannot help coming to the conclusion that they are quite right in this.

Doctors say because by the discovery of Vitamines it has been scientifically proved that in addition to these recognised dietary units other substances existed which were quite indispensible to life; and it is thus that has put the fruit in the forefront of our diet.

FRUIT AREA IN FOREIGN LANDS

The fruit has been rightly called the Providential gift to men, in as much as it is fairly rich in vitamines, digestive and nourishing, antidote against some diseases like scurvy and its skins are natural laxatives for not only they contain mineral salts like magnesia but incite the mechanical action of the intestines as they pass through them. It is for this reason that fruit enters so largely in the diet of the people of the Western Countries. In Europe and America, a considerable area is devoted to various kinds of fruit crops; as:—

(1) France one acre under fruit for every 10 persons.

(2) United States of America one acre under fruit for every 16 persons.

(3) Germany one acre under fruit for every 56 persons.

(4) India one acre under fruit for every 450 persons.

The above figures clearly show how backwards we have been in fruit-culture.

FRUIT IS MEDICINE, NOT DIET IN INDIA.

The value of a fruit as a necessary article of diet has been thoroughly realised by the people of the Western countries. In India the case is contrary. It is generally used as a medicine and not as an article of diet. "Mosambi" or a "santra" fruit near a patient's charpai is a common sight in India. Now-a-days a little interest has been created partly by the discovery of vitamines and partly by the economical condition of agriculture.

DIET AND DEATH-RATE.

If we shall cast our glance towards the statistics of the world regarding death-rate, to our utter amazement and horror, we shall find that India tops the list in having the highest death-rate. Among many other reasons defective diet is a primary one.

Agriculturists say, because there is a general cry from every nook and corner in India that agriculture is not a paying proposition. It hardly pays the labour.

Due to some recent interest many gardens have sprung up but the demand is more than the supply; also the price even of a ordinary fruit becomes prohibitive to the middle class people who form the majority in India. The whole issue then means more production of fruits thus making the price within the reach of the masses.

But looking at the plight of our peasantry—the foundation of agriculture, the case is a disheartening one; for in the words of Dr. Cook, "The Indian farmer is ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-cared for in sickness". The peasantry is the index to the nation. If the peasantry is happy the country is prosperous. It has been rightly said that the prosperity of the peasantry is the prosperity of the country. As Goldsmith said: A happy peasantry is the country's pride, when once destroyed it can never be supplied.

PERFECT PICTURE OF CULTIVATION.

The educated section of India think much of western farmers and consider their fellow brethren devoid of agricultural tactics, but the curtain before their eyes is torn asunder by the glowing tributes paid by Dr. J. A. Voelcker in his report on the improvement of agriculture in India. He says, "At its best the Indian Raiyat or a cultivator is quite as good as, and in some respects, the superior of the average British farmer, whilst at its worst, it can only be said that this state has been brought about by an absence of facilities for improvement which is probably unequalled in any other country, and that the "rayat" will struggle on patiently and uncomplainingly in the face of difficulties in a way that no one else would; certain, that it is that, I, at least, have never seen a more perfect picture of careful cultivation combined with hard labour, perseverence and fertility of resources than I have seen at many of the halting places in my tour."

Thus it goes without saying that if an Indian farmer is given the same facilities as the European cultivators he will work wonders for an Indian farmer is a born agriculturist and a labourer.

Tackling this problem of fruit-culture from dietetic and economical points of view, it is imperative upon the Government to take serious measures to spread the gospel of fruit. Much can be done by establishing model gardens, helping the cultivators with finance and improving the ways of communication.

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1934

ROUND-UP OF LABOUR LEADERS

Maniben, Nimbkar, Shetty And Menon Arrested

MAGISTRATE REFUSES BAIL

Millowners Postpone Annual General Meeting Due To General Strike

What is described in labour circles as a "round-up" of strike leaders and a blow dealt against the organisation of meetings of strikers in chawls, took place in the mill area on Saturday morning.

The arrests included:—

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Red Flag Union, for delivering a speech near the Century Mills on April 23 in the course of which he is alleged to have incited strikers to violence against the police.

Miss Maniben Kara, Vice-President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Red Flag Union, for addressing a meeting of strikers near Vani's Chawl, DeLisle Road, on Saturday morning, in contravention of the amended orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section, 144.

Mr. K. K. Menon, member of the newly started Congress Socialist Party of Bombay, for identifying himself with the chawl meeting.

Mr. A. N. Shetty and Mr. Kondvikar, two other strike leaders.

Police Refuse Bail

Although on previous occasions arrested labour leaders were given bail, this time the police refused to release them on bail on the ground that the arrests had been effected for non-bailable offences.

This action on the part of the authorities is interpreted as a move to deprive the strikers of their leaders.

Gaining Momentum

The strike, however, is gaining momentum and on Saturday morning only two mills, the Spring and Colaba Land Mills, worked with somewhat a full compliment and the rest were entirely closed.

SEVEN STRIKERS ARRESTED

According to the claims of the Labour leaders, the general strike is almost complete to-day, the sixth day of the strike and about 80,000 men are now idle.

Partly due to the fact that the attempts to work some of the mills which are closed with the help of black-leg labour were not renewed on Saturday and partly due to the fact that more armed police were posted in the mill area for a few hours in the morning, there was no trouble at all in the mill area.

In contrast to the stormy scenes of the previous evening Parel put on a calm and peaceful appearance.

Procession Disperses.

There was however some amount of tension in the morning when a procession of strikers attempted to pass through Sayani Road, a route prohibited by the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The police however stopped the procession and the strikers dispersed without offering resistence.

The police effected the arrests of seven strikers at Saitan Chowk, Parbadevi, which was the scene of a serious clash between the police and strikers on Friday evening. Shivram Sakharam, one of the strikers seriously injured by a bullet, following police firing, was operated upon in the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday night and the bullet was extracted. He is making satisfactory progress at the hospital.

C. P. M.'s Order Amended.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay by an order issued under Section 144 on April 26 has amended his previous orders. The first amended order allows meetings of strikers at Chowpatty and Gowalia Tank in addition to the places mentioned already in the previous order.

The second order prohibits persons in D, E F. and G. Wards from collecting organising, or taking part in any procession in any street or public place in these wards except certain places prescribed in the order.

ADJOURNMENT TO BE MOVED

Mr. S. C. Joshi To Move For It On Monday To Discuss Strike Situation

When the Bombay Municipal Corporation meets on Thursday May 3 Mr. S. C. Joshi, is likely to move an adjournment of the house with a view to discuss the serious situation created in the city as a result of the general strike of textile workers.

This item does not appear however in May agenda of the Corporation which is just out. It however contains a resolution tabled by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in regard to the recent decision of the Corporation to raise a loan of Rs 10 lakhs for affording relief to unemployed workers

The resolution reads as follows "The attention of the Standing Committee be invited to paragraph 3 of the Corporation resolution of March 29 and the Committee be requested to expedite the submission of proposals for raising a loan of Rs 10 lakhs to be called "The Unemployed Relief Works Loan" for the execution of schemes of capital works with a view to relieving unemployment."

PANDIT JAWAHAR FIT AND CHEERFUL

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

"I have shaken off five pounds fat which I had developed," remarked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an interview recently with Miss Muriel Leister who enquired about Panditji's health. The Pandit looks fit and cheerful.—United Press.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR

Leaves For Australia

H.H. the Maharaja of Dharampur and Maharani Saheba with the Maharani Saheba of Kashmir and Kunvari Saheba photographed on board s.s. "Malo ja". He has left for Australia for health.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON VILLAGERS

Section 144 And Curfew Order Promulgated In Ghazipur

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

A serious communal riot is reported to have occurred in Ghazipur district on the occasion of the Muharrum. Some villages were affected as well as Ghazipur town. The police opened fire in one village.

It is reported that four persons were killed and two seriously injured during the whole disturbance. Order under Sec. 144 has been promulgated at Ghazipur town as also the curfew order. All shops have remained closed.—United Press.

GERMAN FINANCIAL CIRCLES SURPRISED

Anglo-French Warning Against Moratorium Of Dawes & Young Loans Resented

BERLIN, April 27.

The British and French Governments' warning regards the Dawes and Young loans has caused the greatest surprise in financial circles. and it is felt that the Conference of Germany's creditors has opened in an entirely new atmosphere. It likely to be short however.

The creditors feel that no exception can be made in the case of the Dawes and Young loans, as this would amount to prejudicing a large group of Germany's private creditors. The latter intend to emphasize that Germany must take definite steps to create a more sympathetic atmosphere abroad. if she wishes to sell more German goods, since she attributes here inability to pay her debts to the fact that her exports are hampered.

London stock exchange quotations for German bonds strengthened following the warning of the British Government to Germany. Dawes rose 2-1 2 points to 74. Young advanced to 47-1.2. Holders of these issues sustained serious losses as a result of German debt defaults in the past year.

Since the beginning of 1934 Dawes loans have fallen from 95-3/4 and Young from 69.—Reuter's Special.

Following an invitation from Dr. Ansari, it is understood that Mr Ganga Singh, M. L. C... who is at present in India, will attend he Swarajya Party Conference at Ranchi.

SIR SHADILAL RETIRES

Farewell By Punjab Civil Service

LAHORE, April 28.

Sir Shadilal, who retires on May 7 after fourteen years service as the first Indian Chief Justice of an India High Court and is due to sail for England to take up the membership of the Judicial Committee to the Privy Council, was presented with a farewell address by the Punjab Civil Service (Judicial Branch) this morning.

The address paid tributes to Sir Shadilal and especially referred to the reforms effected by him in the status and constitution of the provincial judicial service.

Replying, Sir Shadilal expressed his appreciation of the work of the Punjab Judicial Service and for their good wishes.—A. P.

"INDIA'S YOUTH HAS GREAT FUTURE"

Major General Newman's Parting Message

BANGALORE, April 26.

A strong character in a strong body was a great national asset. India's youth had a great future and with their increasing accomplishments India's future was well assured.

This was the parting message which Major-General C.R. Newman, Commanding Madras District, gave to the Coxtown Athletic Association at their farewell meeting last night. The gathering included many civil and military officers. In order that it might serve as a permanent memento of "the keen interest and unfailing courtesy and solicitude" evinced by Major General Newman, while he was here, Athletic Association sought and obtained his permission to name their library after him.

Major General Newman also presented a good collection of useful books.

Sir Puttanna Chetty, who presided, said that a distinguished military man always made a successful and good administrator and was a popular and helpful friend in public life.—A.P.

BRITISH AVIATORS IN KARACHI

KARACHI. April 28

The British aviators Bernard Ruben and K. Waller flying from Australia to England. arrived here this morning and will be taking off for Basrah at midday. —A P

BOOM IN R. B. SHARES?

Branch For Calcutta Will Be Opened In January 1935?

CALCUTTA, April 28.

It is reliably understood that Calcutta Branch of the Reserve Bank will be started here in January next.

It is also learnt that the Office of Controller of Currency will be amalgamated with that of the Reserve Bank, when compulsory retirement will be effected in case of employees. who have neared the age of pension. and attempt will be made to provide the rest in the new office of the Reserve Bank. Shares of the Bank will be floated for sale probably in July.

BRISK BUSINESS.

Heavy and hurried disposal of investments with a view to buying shares of the Reserve Bank had recently been a striking feature of business in Clive Street. Several European mercantile houses, with which some gentlemen figuring prominently in the politics of the day are intimately connected and have been the fore-runners in this respect. —United Press.

DANGER OF STRIKE SPREADING

Madras Labour Union Urges Inquiry

MADRAS, April 27.

At the 16th Anniversary of the Madras Labour Union, Dr. Arundale, presiding, a resolution was passed unanimously urging the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the conditions of the extile workers immediately, in view of the seriousness of the situation in Bombay and the danger of the strike spreading to other textile centres.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao was re-elected President of the Union for the 8th year in succession.—A.P.

FATHER AND SON CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 27.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house in a tenanted room at Choonabhatti, Kurla, Nivriti Bapu Thorat and his son Sopanna Nivriti were convicted to-day by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla. The father was sentenced to seven day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default two weeks' additional imprisonment. while the son was fined Rs. 25 or in default seven days' hard labour

No Political Purpose In Strike

Labour Leader On Workers' Demands

In an interview to the United Press, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Organizing Secretary of the Council of Action appointed by the All-India Textile Workers Conference regarding the attitude of Government as revealed in certain local papers to the effect that the workers have not formulated their demands, said:-

I can only say that this high official seems to keep himself in blissful ignorance. It has been made very clear that the strike is being called to secure the redress of the legitimate grievances of the workers as formulated in the twenty demands by the All-India Workers' Conference, Bombay.

The majority of the demands affects the wages and other daily grievances of an average worker in the textile mill and I can make it very clear that we do expect a definite satisfaction on each and every point contained in the resolutions.

Official Inquiry.

The official further states that the workers ought to have waited till the report of so-called Labour Enquiry Committee is out, which is expected to be out in June. In the first place this is an inquiry by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay. I do not know why it should be delayed till June when the Government have got so many resources to ascertain the facts.

It is a well-known fact that systematic attempts have been made last year by the millowners to reduce the wages of the workers. Again a notice of three months for calling on the General Strike was given by All-India Textile Workers' Conference. If the Government were earnest they could have moved earlier in the matter.

"The Home Member of the Bombay Government has made a statement that they kept the ring clear for Capital and Labour to fight. Any impartial observer who has witnessed things in the mill area during the last week would say, Mr. Nimbkar said, that the Police had acted as strike-breakers.

Determined To Carry On.

As to the question whether he was sanguine about the success of the strike and how long it would continue, he said:—

"I expect in spite of heavy odds against us the strike will continue for a considerable time provided we get sufficient financial assistance to render relief to the strikers. The plight of the workers economically is very bad and as I find the public is convinced of the justice of their case I am sure the necessary help will come forth. The millowners seem to be eager to break the strike by any means. If their claim about the loss of the industry was true their attitude is expected to be different. The workers are quite determined to carry on strike till their demands are granted.

No Political Purpose.

"I may make it very clear that we are not running the strike only for political purpose as is being sought to be made out by the Ango-Indian Press. If the millowners consider the economic demands of the workers we will certainly consider them favourably. Some people have said why is it that no negotiations took place between the millowners and the workers before the strike weapon was resorted to. I am surprised of the ignorance shown in such remarks. It is a well-known fact that not a single textile union is recognised by the millowners and as such the workers had no other alternative weapon in these hard times other than "direct action" to ventilate their grievances."—United Uress.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Move By Members Of Corporation

We understand that Mr. K.F. Nariman has forwarded to the Mayor of Bombay a requisition, signed by twenty-two members of the Corporation requesting him to call a meeting of representative citizens of Bombay to consider measures for the settlement of the General Strike in Bombay mills. It is proposed that at the citizens' meeting a Conciliation Committee should be appointed to negotiate a settlement between the millowners and strikers to arrange for relief to be given to the children and dependents of the strikers.

LABOUR LEADERS REFUSED BAIL

Remanded To Jail Custody For Alleged Contravention Of C. P. M.'s Order

The Labour leaders arrested on Saturday morning were placed before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and remanded to jail custody till May 1. An application made for bail was refused.

Miss Mani Ben Kara, Messrs. A. N. Shetty, Y. K. Keruiker, and K. K. Menon were arrested on a charge of defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, prohibiting the organisation of meetings in certain areas mentioned in the order. They were charged under section 188 I.P.C.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai on behalf of the accused applied for bail. He stated that no meeting had been held in the prohibited areas in contravention of the order served on them, but that they merely requested the strikers to attend a meeting which was to be held this evening.

Mr. Manker on behalf of the Crown opposed the application and stated that the accused were arrested when they were organising the meeting.

TWO MILL STRIKERS CHARGED

Attempted To Take Out Procession

V. B. Khale and Atmaram Pandurang two mill-strikers were put on a charge of contravening the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate by attempting to take out a procession along De Lisle Road and through the prohibited areas.

The accused were remanded into jail custody till May 1.

GENERAL MEETING OF MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Postponed Indefinitely Owing To General Strike

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association (Bombay) has issued the following statement:—

The Chairman and Committee of the Millowners' Association, regret to announce that, in view of the labour situation in Bombay the Annual General Meeting of the Association, which was fixed for Monday, the 30th instant, has been postponed indefinitely.

Any inconvenience caused to members of the Association and to those who had been invited to the function by cancellation of the arrangement at such short notice is regretted.

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